UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1997

NOVEMBER 1996

UNITED NATIONS

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New York and Geneva, 1996

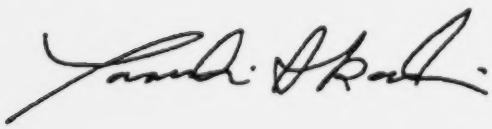
FOREWORD

The past year in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the other countries of the region has been a year of transition. The Dayton Peace Agreement recognised the importance of lasting solutions for more than two million refugees and displaced persons, but for the large majority these solutions have yet to materialise. The main obstacles for returning home continue to be obstruction, lack of confidence and the destruction of homes. For these reasons, a strong international engagement remains necessary. In particular, the international community must continue to assist with the rebuilding of homes, and with the building of bridges between the people.

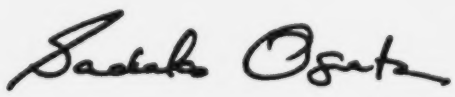
This Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for 1997 provides an overview of efforts which need to be made in the humanitarian field throughout the region. It concentrates on four main objectives.

The first is to accelerate the search for solutions, on a regional basis, for the repatriation, return and local integration of refugees and displaced persons. The second is the gradual phasing down of general humanitarian relief assistance through improved targeting of deprived groups. The third is to increase support for capacity building of governmental and non-governmental institutions, in order to decrease dependency on external aid. The fourth objective is to step up humanitarian demining activities, as the large-scale presence of landmines hinders return and assistance programmes.

The humanitarian agenda for the coming period of peace consolidation in the region will be demanding and will require persistance and close cooperation among the aid partners. We thank the donor community for its commitment to the humanitarian programme in 1996 and ask for its continued support in the coming year in order to achieve our common objectives.



YASUSHI AKASHI
Under-Secretary-General for
Humanitarian Affairs



SADAKO OGATA
United Nations
High Commissioner for Refugees

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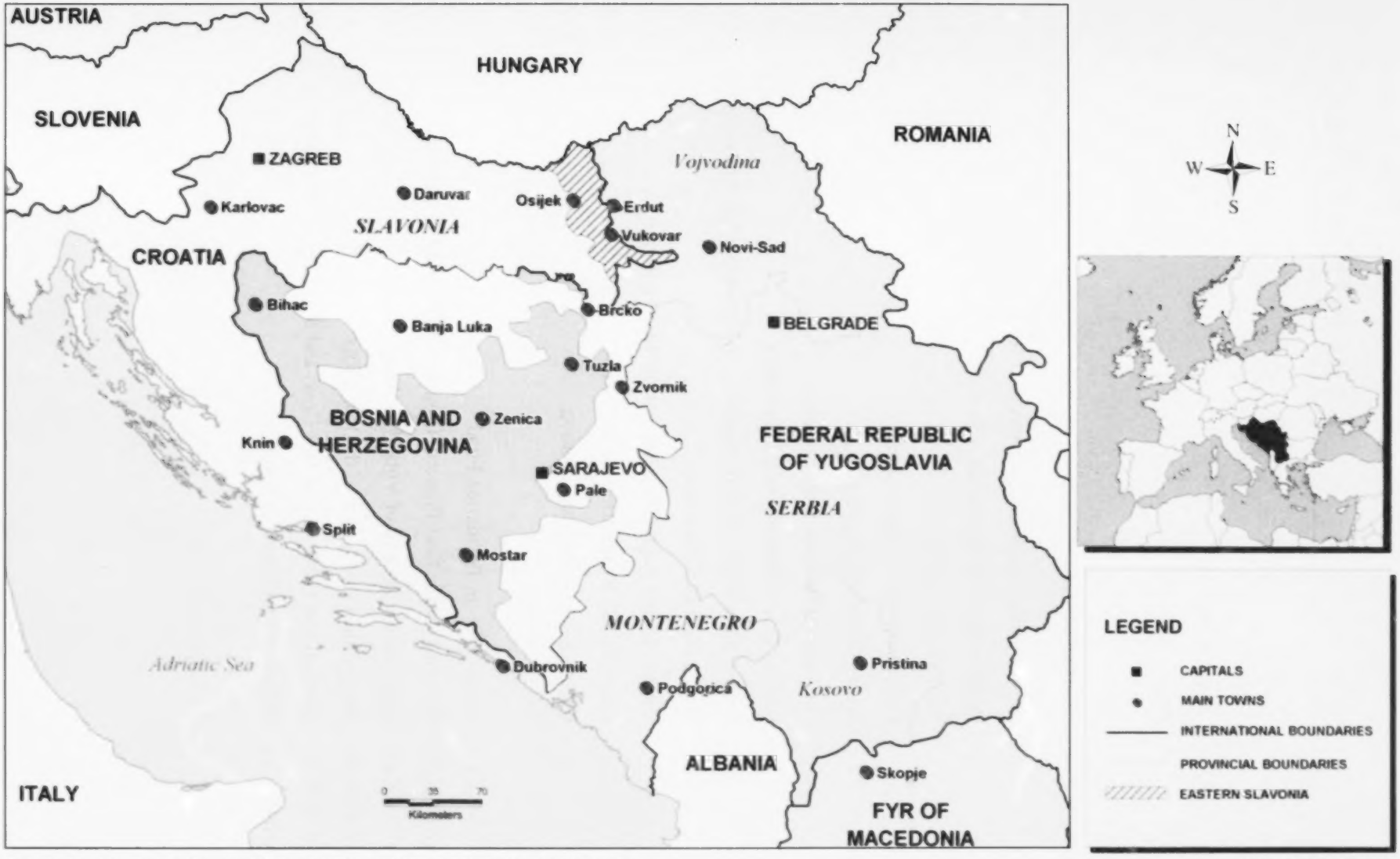

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UNHCR ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE
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EASTERN SLAVONIA

(FORMER SECTOR EAST)

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UNHCR ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE

1.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Nearly one year after the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement, which brought an end to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there has been only limited success in achieving durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons in the region and in asylum countries. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that by the end of October 1996 between 220,000 - 245,000 refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) out of some two million had been able to return to their homes of origin, mostly to areas where their groups constitute an ethnic majority. The constraints resulting in the low levels of return have been described in the Implementation Report of the United Nations Consolidated Programme, October 1996, and in various reports from the UNHCR.

Contributions to the United Nations Consolidated Appeal for 1996 (including a carryover of funds from 1995) in the amount of US$ 482 million have allowed various programmes of the UN Agencies to continue throughout the region. These programmes have contributed towards creating conditions for return of refugees and IDPs, through the rehabilitation of shelter and basic community infrastructure, delivery of basic relief assistance to those in need and support to initial efforts for local capacity building. Agencies providing assistance through programmes presented in the 1996 Appeal include UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

At the same time, pledges in the amount of approximately US$ 1.8 billion were made in January 1996 for reconstruction and rehabilitation assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1996, under the leadership of the World Bank and the European Union (EU). The World Bank and the EU estimate that US$ 5.8 billion in international assistance is needed for the three year period 1996-1998. The World Bank has noted that as of the end of October 1996, rehabilitation and reconstruction projects worth approximately US$ 1 billion were under construction countrywide and US$ 600,000 had been disbursed for these projects. Although significant, this work funded by donors represents repair of only about five percent of the damage to infrastructure caused during the war.

The following sections of the Executive Summary present a brief description of the current country situations, the strategy and objectives of the 1997 UN Programme, beneficiaries, summary of agency activities, coordination arrangements and financial requirements. The Executive Summary is followed by a detailed description of proposed agency activities. Annexes to the Appeal include summary descriptions of proposed activities of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Commission on Real Property Claims, the

International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). It should be mentioned that the World Bank and the EU are preparing background documents related to reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes envisaged for 1997, many of which complement programmes presented in this Appeal and directly help to create favourable conditions for return and repatriation of refugees and IDPs. The UN International Police Task Force (IPTF) has appealed separately for funds to provide training and equipment for the entity police forces.

SUMMARY OF COUNTRY SITUATIONS

In several areas of **Bosnia and Herzegovina** ethnic tensions remain high, including in the Zone of Separation. Little progress has been made toward achieving complete freedom of movement and, as mentioned above, few returns have occurred to areas where returnees would be in the ethnic minority. Revival of the former large-scale industry is not likely to occur in the short term, without major restructuring and privatization. Employment opportunities in the industrial sector are minimal and short term.

On the positive side, efforts by the international community and by individual home owners, though less than hoped for, have resulted in visible improvements to housing in many areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Local infrastructure is slowly improving and a degree of economic life has emerged in many areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The normalisation of relations between the countries in the region, most recently between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, should have economic benefits for all in the region. Dependency on humanitarian assistance has decreased for a significant number of people, with the revival of local markets and creation of some new employment opportunities. The national elections held on 14 September 1996 went off without incident, but resulted in confirming nationalistic candidates. Unfortunately, municipal elections under the supervision of the Organisation of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) have been postponed until next year, leaving the political structure at the local level in a status quo situation.

Food and other relief assistance have been provided on a monthly basis to 1.9 million people in Bosnia during 1996, despite some logistics and delivery problems which were encountered in certain areas of the country. A gradual phasing down of assistance began in the early autumn. UNHCR has maintained the largest shelter assistance programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 1996 and has also worked closely with the International Management Group (IMG) and DHA to act in a catalytic role to focus shelter and infrastructure investments from various donors to target areas where returns are most feasible. Procedures have been agreed upon to allow IDPs to return to their homes located in the Zone of Separation, which is viewed as a major step forward.

The Republic of Croatia continues to host 140,000 refugees and 110,000 IDPs. The UN community maintains several areas of concern, which include seeking solutions for the return of the 110,000 IDPs back to their previous homes in former UN Sectors West, North and South and Eastern Slavonia. Elections in Eastern Slavonia are envisaged during the first half of 1997, with an expected end of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srijem (UNTAES) mandate. Confidence-building measures

will continue to be needed prior to and following the possible re-establishment of the Croatian administration within the region. A range of solutions will be required for the 140,000 refugees in Croatia, of whom 30,800 are Bosnian Muslims and the remaining are Bosnian Croats.

In the **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia**, the 566,000 refugees are of particular concern to UNHCR and other Agencies. A total of 45 percent are from Bosnia and Herzegovina and 53 percent are from Croatia. It is expected that as many as 340,000 will opt to remain in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Very few returns occurred in 1996 (less than 1,000) and prospects for 1997 for substantial returns to Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina do not augur well. Humanitarian assistance will continue to be needed in 1997. The lifting of economic sanctions and the normalisation of relations with both Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina were very positive developments. However, the economy remains devastated by the effects of the war and nearly four years of a sanctions regime.

In the **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, 1996 was a year of diplomatic normalisation. However, ethnic tensions remain high and there has been little economic progress. Of the total of 6,300 refugees at the start of 1996, some 1,200 returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina during the year. Of the remaining 5,100 refugees, only about 25-30 percent are expected to return in 1997.

STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES FOR 1997

Planning Assumptions

The overall strategy and objectives for humanitarian assistance programmes proposed for 1997 stem from discussions held during the period of August and September among UN Agencies, and from a consensus reached at a two-day DHA and UNHCR-led inter-agency meeting held in Sarajevo on 7-8 October.

The strategy and objectives are based on a number of assumptions, including:

- Adoption by the international community and the authorities of a two-year "stabilisation period" and progress within that period for implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement and its follow-on agreements;
- The continued presence of a NATO-led military force and UN IPTF in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- The need to accelerate the return of refugees from asylum countries and the need to assist IDPs to return to their homes or otherwise settle in areas of their choice;
- The continued normalisation of relations between the countries of the region;

- The full implementation of the Erdut Agreement related to the orderly transfer of authority in Eastern Slavonia;

- The need to consider refugee problems in a regional context, and to explore opportunities for regional cooperation in various sectors, to resolve constraints such as presence of mines, lack of employment opportunities, housing, community and welfare services and general security, which may impede the return and integration of refugees and IDPs in certain areas.

Strategy

The UN assistance strategy for 1997 is considered within the framework of the two-year "stabilisation" period following the September national elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina. During this period, the overall efforts of the international community will focus on assisting the governmental bodies within Bosnia and Herzegovina and in neighbouring countries to achieve the goals of political, economic and social stabilisation.

Within that framework, the humanitarian community will continue to support more focused programmes for return, repatriation and integration of IDPs and refugees, as well as to assist the most vulnerable population groups, who still constitute a significant though decreasing percentage of the population in the region. The UN Organisations must gradually phase out international relief assistance during the stabilisation period, assisting individuals and communities to become more self-sufficient, as well as governmental and non-governmental institutions to take over full responsibility for the most vulnerable populations in the region. With limited resources, UN Agencies will need to prioritise their own activities to achieve maximum impact. Linkages and coordination with agencies and institutions contributing to coordination, reconstruction and employment programmes will need to be further strenghened as will coordination with mechanisms for dealing with human rights issues.

Objectives

With these assumptions and this overall strategy in mind, several objectives will guide the humanitarian programme in 1997 and the activities of the UN Organisations participating in the Appeal. These are the following:

- Broadening the range of solutions and cooperation to facilitate the repatriation, return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs and improving coordination to help create conditions for returns to occur, including support for confidence-building measures among groups of different ethnicity;

- Gradual phasing down of general humanitarian relief assistance during 1997, which will be accomplished through improved targeting of the needs of the most vulnerable groups in the region;

- Emphasising support to capacity building for national, state and local governmental institutions and services as well as local NGOs, and supporting activities that promote the transition to individual and community economic self-sufficiency, thereby decreasing reliance on relief assistance;

- Continuing to integrate mine-awareness education and clearance efforts in recognition of the fact that major impediments to the successful execution of assistance and return programmes in the region is the large-scale presence of land mines.

Facilitating Returns, Repatriation and Reintegration

Annex 7 of the Dayton Peace Agreement and the UN Secretary-General entrusted UNHCR with the lead role to facilitate the return of refugees and IDPs. While many of the displaced in Bosnia and Herzegovina will still seek to return to their previous residences, others are likely to opt for local integration in areas where they constitute the ethnic majority. In 1997, UNHCR will broaden its objectives by pursuing a range of possible solutions for refugees and IDPs. These include local integration projects of a significant number of refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia. Building upon the regional forum of Ministers and Commissioners for Refugees and Displaced Persons initiated by UNHCR in 1996, broad consultations will be organised to develop a comprehensive plan for solutions. UNHCR will maintain an important shelter programme for returnees in 1997.

Resettlement

Resettlement to third countries will remain a relatively limited option for persons who cannot reintegrate in the region.

Targeting of Humanitarian Assistance

It is recognised that especially vulnerable population groups will continue to depend on humanitarian assistance in 1997 as their primary source of basic food and other essential items and services. WFP has developed criteria for the identification of vulnerable populations for relief food assistance and will work closely with local authorities to target individual families and groups. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, for instance, it is expected that targeting will allow a gradual reduction of beneficiaries of food assistance from about 1.9 million in January 1997 to approximately 1,100,000 by the end of the year. UNHCR will also reduce its general relief assistance in 1997. Other Agencies will continue to shift away from "hand outs" to more focused distribution and support to health, education, and social services. The UN also recognises that its resources alone will not be sufficient to meet all basic needs of the most vulnerable populations and it will continue to coordinate closely with NGOs, the IFRC and ICRC at the field level to ensure that coverage is complete for the identified vulnerable groups, and that possible overlaps do not occur.

Capacity Building and Support for Transition Activities

UN Agencies can play an important role towards capacity building for national, state (entity level), cantonal, and municipal government institutions as well as for local NGOs and community organisations. Such activities were undertaken in earnest during 1996 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in other countries of the region, and will be expanded upon in 1997. Activities will be promoted related to management training for local officials and NGOs in support of policy reform in the health, education and other sectors. Furthermore, steps will be taken to help create self-sufficiency through small-scale income and other employment generation activities. Activities in this sector, focussing on women and demobilised soldiers, will complement those of other organisations, including the World Bank and the EU. The approaches of individual agencies are discussed in more detail in Section 2 of this document.

Demining

DHA envisages taking a more proactive role in 1997 to initiate and support demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia. Demining objectives are formulated in support of the overall reconstruction, rehabilitation and return and repatriation programmes. With the objective of having 2,000 deminers trained and equipped to carry out priority demining activities by April of 1997, efforts will necessarily be concentrated on training in the winter months of 1996/97. It will also be the time for detailed plans for specific priority demining projects to be prepared. Humanitarian demining activities will be closely coordinated with UNHCR and local and cantonal officials in order to identify priority areas for work to be undertaken in the spring of 1997.

BENEFICIARIES

It is difficult to delineate beneficiary figures for overall planning purposes, as they will vary for different assistance programmes. A summary of current estimates for refugee and displaced populations in the countries covered under the Appeal, as well as a summary of targeting of assistance by the various UN Agencies is given below. More detailed information on specific targeting is given in Section 2 of this document.

For **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, UNHCR has made projections for planning purposes regarding the numbers of refugees repatriating (200,000) and IDPs/vulnerable groups (1,314,600). These figures will be adjusted during the year, based on the evolving refugee situation in asylum countries and within the region. Priority assistance will be provided to returnees and those relocating, based on actual need. WFP expects to reduce beneficiaries of food aid from 2,600,000 in September 1996 to 1,900,000 in January 1997 and gradually to 1,100,000 by December 1997. Health assistance activities by UNICEF and WHO have shifted significantly from emergency relief to capacity building and will continue to do so in 1997, but contingency plans for relief assistance are required. However, up to 900,000 children will be targeted for immunisation and 55,000 pregnant or lactating women for other assistance. Although precise numbers are not available, FAO will target three major groups with agricultural assistance (primarily seeds and fertilizer). These include IDPs relocating, refugee farmers returning and

vulnerable persons with access to land. Target Return Areas (TRAs) will be given special attention. Targeting of other Agencies are presented in Section 2 of this document.

For **Croatia,** UNHCR estimates that there are 140,000 refugees and 110,000 IDPs. 140,000 refugees, 50,000 of the IDPs and 10,000 vulnerable persons will benefit from UNHCR assistance. It is estimated that up to 30,000 persons could repatriate from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (planning figure only). WFP will continue food assistance to approximately 42,000 persons in Eastern Slavonia, but could turn over food aid programmes to the Government of Croatia at the end of the UNTAES mandate. As in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNICEF and WHO have reoriented their programmes primarily to capacity building, but UNICEF has developed a contingency plan for emergency health support for an estimated 50,000 women and children, if needed.

In the **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia**, UNHCR estimates that there are presently 566,275 refugees, of whom UNHCR will target an average of 350,000 refugees in 1997, including some 54,000 refugees located in 800 collective centres. WFP food aid is complementary to that provided by ECHO and will benefit approximately 352,000 refugees initially, but could be reduced to less than 200,000 by mid-year, depending on the rates of return and local integration. In addition to its overall support to health and education in Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, UNICEF will specifically target refugee children in especially difficult circumstances (CEDC), focusing on those either permanently or temporarily without parental care (about 5,000), those with a history of juvenile problems (about 25,000) and orphans (about 400).

In the **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, a total of 5,100 refugees are expected to remain as of January 1997, of whom about 1,800 could leave the region through organised repatriation. Beneficiaries of WFP food assistance are expected to gradually decrease from approximately 5,000 at the beginning of 1997 and cease by mid-1997. UNICEF will target refugee children for educational assistance and those requiring psycho-social support, in addition to its basic capacity-building activities.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

A brief summary of the major activities of each of the participating Agencies is presented below. Details of programmes and activities are presented in the next chapters.

UNHCR, under direction of the Special Envoy in Sarajevo and through Field Offices in the region, will give priority to programmes that facilitate and accelerate the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs, through closer coordination with host countries, focusing on target areas where returns are most viable. It will also expand its regional perspective in finding durable solutions, particularly for refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia. UNHCR will provide a catalytic role to draw upon other organisations (including UN partners, the World Bank, EU and others) to help create conditions for return and repatriation. UNHCR will increase its protection functions to monitor and report on trends and treatment of refugees and IDPs.

DHA, with a field office in Sarajevo, will support UNHCR with inter-agency coordination matters within the region, and also with mobilising support from the World Bank, the EU and others where their programmes for reconstruction, rehabilitation and other activities can support the overall objectives of the humanitarian programme, particularly those related to repatriation. DHA will vigorously pursue all means available to initiate humanitarian demining activities through the UN Mine Action Centres (MACs) in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

WFP is responsible for coordinating food aid throughout Former Yugoslavia. With its regional headquarters in Sarajevo and with eight sub-offices located throughout the region, WFP works closely with other UN Agencies, local and international NGOs, government agencies and donors to coordinate effectively an integrated and appropirate food aid programme. By January 1997, WFP will directly manage its food aid programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina, having resumed overall responsibility for food aid targeting and distribution which were previously undertaken by UNHCR during the years of the war. WFP will continue food assistance in Eastern Slavonia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Priority will be given to programmes that target the most needy individuals while building local capacity to provide long-term welfare assistance and reducing dependency on outside assistance. The total WFP gross food requirement for the region for 1997 is 204,5111 MTs, representing close to a 40 percent reduction from 1996 requirements.

UNICEF will continue to focus its efforts in support of programmes within the region that provide basic services for women and children. It will continue to shift efforts toward capacity building of government structures in health and education to deliver such services, thus reducing the requirements for international humanitarian assistance. Programmes will be directed towards teacher training, immunisation of children, promotion of appropriate infant-feeding practices, improving psycho-social services and primary health care (PHC), primarily through the provision of technical expertise, training, and improved management. UNICEF will also maintain contingency plans for renewed emergency operations and provide continued direct material assistance for health and education, but at a reduced level.

WHO will continue with its lead role in the health sector in the region, with the ultimate goal of enabling authorities and the population to resume their responsibility for health and reduce requirements for relief assistance. Six core functions will characterise the WHO programme: coordination in the health sector, health monitoring, health reform and reconstruction, mental health and psycho-social rehabilitation, and support for returnees and repatriation issues.

UNESCO will continue its actions in Bosnia and Herzegovina focusing on the physical rehabilitation of schools to help create necessary conditions for return of refugees and IDPs. It will also support schools for children with special needs, schools for vocational training (especially for demobilised soldiers) and will assist in rebuilding the planning, management and information capacities of the Federal Ministry of Education. UNESCO will continue to support programmes for the independent media in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to promote the free flow of information and support the freedom of the press and pluralism of the media within the region. Various training and school reconstruction projects are proposed in Croatia, particularly in Eastern Slavonia, as well as in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

FAO, with its strengthened field presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, will continue its important, and so far successful, support to the agriculture sector with programmes targeting local farmers in the Federation and Republika Srpska (refugees and displaced returnees and local vulnerable population groups) with seeds, farm implements, fertilizers and other inputs. Special efforts will be directed towards the UNHCR identified Target Return Areas (TRAs). FAO also appeals for funds for a seed multiplication project which was successfully started with UNDP funding in 1996.

UNDP proposes a variety of social development projects, which include community-based projects for physical reconstruction of local infrastructure, reconciliation, support for socially-vulnerable families, vocational training, micro-enterprise development and other related activities. It will assist in economic reform and also support the International Labour Office (ILO) emergency employment project. In Croatia (Eastern Slavonia), UNDP proposes to continue activities for job creation, enterprise development, rehabilitation of farming, education and health services. In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia an assessment of integration needs for refugees is proposed to be undertaken.

UNV proposes to support various UN Agencies through the provision of UN Volunteers. It also proposes specific UNV projects for rehabilitation and reconstruction using national UNV specialists and for a UNV community-based social reconciliation project.

UNHCHR/CHR, through its Human Rights Field Operation in the former Yugoslavia (HRFOFY), has been engaged in a three-part Programme of Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. These include: 1) developing and conducting training for the International Police Task Force (IPTF), UN Civilian Police (CIVPOL) and other international monitors; 2) providing the High Representative's Human Rights Coordination Centre (HRCC) in Sarajevo with experts to assist in addressing complex human rights situations; and 3) continuing to support the work of the Special Rapporteur and the Expert on Missing Persons in the former Yugoslavia, both of whom are appointed by the Commission on Human Rights. The HRFOFY will continue implementation of its three-part Programme of Operation in 1997, and in addition is developing other programme elements to strengthen respect for human rights.

ILO will support various short-, medium- and long-term programmes in the employment and labour sector. For the purposes of this Appeal, ILO is seeking funding for a community employment programme designed to create 168,000 work months of immediate employment in eight regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, aimed at benefiting approximately 14,000 vulnerable persons, including refugees, IDPs and others in most need.

IOM will continue its programme of return of qualified nationals, continue to manage the General Return Fund (GRF) to assist refugees in their return, contribute to improving the viability of health care systems through specialised medical training and technical support and provide technical assistance to strengthen migration management within the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

COORDINATION

UNHCR, as the lead humanitarian agency for the region, supported by DHA, will remain responsible for the coordination of programmes and activities presented in the Consolidated Appeal. The UN Agencies will also continue to maintain close linkages with NGOs, reconstruction, rehabilitation and development agencies and donors through regular and *ad hoc* meetings as necessary.

Principal coordination among UN Agencies and programmes occurs at the field level, through working groups covering areas such as health, education, shelter, infrastructure, food and agriculture in each of the countries of the region. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, UN Agencies will continue their active participation in sectoral task forces and their working groups (organised by the World Bank and the EU), as well as in the Joint Civilian Commissions (organised by the Office of the High Representative).

Continued close coordination of humanitarian activities with the envisaged reduced Implementation Force (IFOR), as well as with the IPTF, particularly where their activities support freedom of movement and security of returning IDPs and refugees, will be essential. UN Agencies will continue to coordinate closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) in his capacity as Chief of Mission of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), as well as with the Real Property Commission. The close coordination established with the World Bank in 1996 will be continued and strengthened in 1997.

In addition, coordination with NGOs, both local and international, will be given high priority. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, ICVA and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) maintain coordination functions within the international NGO community. Close liaison with these two organisations will therefore remain essential.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

The UN Consolidated Appeal's financial target for the period 1 January – 31 December 1997 amounts to US$ 584.7 million, which represents a reduction of nearly 31 percent of the amount requested in the 1996 Appeal. With an expected small carryover from 1996, new donor contributions will be required only in order to avoid gaps in programme implementation and to allow programme planning to proceed. It is underlined that cash contributions are preferred for flexibility and to allow local or regional procurement in order to create economic recovery of local enterprises and production capacity. Detailed information indicating individual agency requirements by country and sector are included in the table at the end of this section.

CONCLUSION

This Appeal must be considered as a part of the two-year stabilisation process mentioned at the beginning of this document. The constraints in achieving the overall objectives of political, economic and social stability and normalisation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region are numerous, while the solutions necessary to overcome them remain elusive. Achieving the

objectives set out in this document will require a coordinated approach by the UN community and with other international and bilateral organisations, including working together with donors, government authorities and local organisations.

We wish to express our appreciation to the international donor community for the generous financial and political support given to the 1996 UN humanitarian operation and to hope that we may benefit from continued support in the coming year as we face the new challenges in the region.

Table I : Total Funding Requirements for the
1997 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for former Yugoslavia
BY APPEALING AGENCY
(January - December 1997)

Appealing Agency	Requirements (US$)	Less Carryover/ Pledged (US$)	Shortfall (US$)
UNHCR	235,864,950	---	235,864,950
WFP	127,460,908	10,910,545	116,550,363
UNICEF	18,859,700	---	18,859,700
WHC	19,600,000	---	19,600,000
FAO	8,000,000	---	8,000,000
UNDP	15,000,000	---	15,000,000
UNESCO	16,590,000	---	16,590,000
ILO	21,134,200	---	21,134,200
UNV	1,512,500	---	1,512,500
UNHCHR	2,500,000	---	2,500,000
IOM	25,646,404	---	25,646,404
DHA	62,524,000	---	62,524,000
TOTAL	**554,692,662**	**10,910,545**	**543,782,117**

Table II: Total Funding Requirements
By Country and Sector
(January - December 1997)

AGENCY	SECTOR	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia *	Regional	TOTAL (US$)
UNHCR	Food / Nutrition	2,500,000	600,000	2,500,000	165,000	---	5,765,000
	Logistics	11,250,000	1,745,000	2,454,700	400,000	---	15,849,700
	Domestic Needs	15,000,000	4,500,000	2,659,990	350,000	---	22,509,990
	Health	5,000,000	2,300,000	5,008,000	106,000	---	12,414,000
	Shelter	70,000,000	5,250,000	22,000,000	338,000	---	97,588,000
	Community Services	4,501,412	2,500,000	3,000,000	---	---	10,001,412
	Education	5,400,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	61,000	---	8,961,000
	Income Generation	4,250,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	55,000	---	7,305,000
	Protection	2,250,000	505,000	32,420	10,000	---	2,797,420
	Agency Operational Support	5,160,028	1,015,000	340,000	---	---	6,515,028
	UNHCR Prog. Delivery Cost	---	---	---	---	46,158,400	46,158,400
	TOTAL	**125,311,440**	**22,415,000**	**40,495,110**	**1,485,000**	**46,158,400**	**235,864,950**
WFP	Food	68,826,600	1,498,338	4,160,790	66,400	---	74,552,128
	Transport	35,238,462	831,635	2,295,934	34,686	---	38,400,718
	- Less carryover/pledged	*8,221,950*	*459,540*	*2,182,136*	*46,919*		*10,910,545*
	Direct Support Cost	6,744,396	160,831	524,631	7,600	---	7,437,458
	Bosnia Logistics Unit (BLU)	1,160,000	---	---	---	---	1,160,000
	Indirect Support Cost (for BLU)	177,480	---	---	---	---	177,480
	Indirect Support Cost EMOP	5,318,854	111,863	297,532	4,875	---	5,733,124
	TOTAL	**109,243,842**	**2,143,127**	**5,096,751**	**66,642**	---	**116,550,363**
UNICEF	Health	1,405,000	842,600	1,089,500	920,300	---	4,257,400
	Nutrition	767,800	380,000	310,500	87,600	---	1,545,900
	Water / Sanitation	850,000	---	---	---	---	850,000
	Education	1,235,000	625,000	997,100	689,500	---	3,546,600
	CEDC	1,600,000	495,000	480,000	409,600	---	2,984,600
	Advocacy / Mobilisation	170,100	220,000	185,000	156,600	---	731,700
	Programme Support	2,989,800	567,900	871,300	514,500	---	4,943,500
	TOTAL	**9,017,700**	**3,130,500**	**3,933,400**	**2,778,100**	---	**18,859,700**
WHO	Public Health and Monitoring	2,800,000	900,000	1,200,000	---	---	4,900,000
	Physical Rehabilitation	1,000,000	400,000	400,000	---	---	1,800,000
	Mental Health	1,200,000	300,000	400,000	---	---	1,900,000
	Health Care Reform and Reconstruction	1,500,000	700,000	400,000	---	---	2,600,000
	Repatriation and Refugees	1,200,000	400,000	500,000	---	---	2,100,000
	Conflict Resolution	400,000	200,000	---	---	---	600,000
	Projects	1,000,000	500,000	---	---	---	1,500,000
	Management, Coordination and Logistics Support	2,800,000	800,000	600,000	---	---	4,200,000
	TOTAL	**11,900,000**	**4,200,000**	**3,500,000**	---	---	**19,600,000**

** UNHCR Programme for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia falls under UNHCR General Programmes.*

Table II: Total Funding Requirements By Country and Sector

(January - December 1997)

AGENCY	SECTOR	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Regional	TOTAL *(US$)*
FAO	Agriculture	8,000,000	---	---	---	---	8,000,000
	TOTAL	**8,000,000**	---	---	---	---	**8,000,000**
UNDP	Social Development	10,000,000	---	---	---	---	10,000,000
	Economic Reform	2,000,000	---	---	---	---	2,000,000
	Area Development	---	2,500,000	---	---	---	2,500,000
	Refugee Population	---	---	500,000	---	---	500,000
	TOTAL	**12,000,000**	**2,500,000**	**500,000**	---	---	**15,000,000**
UNESCO	Education	11,030,000	1,950,000	1,700,000	---		14,680,000
	Communications / Media	510,000	150,000	200,000	---	300,000	1,160,000
	Information / Culture	750,000	---	---	---		750,000
	TOTAL	**12,290,000**	**2,100,000**	**1,900,000**	---	**300,000**	**16,590,000**
ILO	Employment	21,134,200	---	---	---	---	21,134,200
	TOTAL	**21,134,200**	---	---	---	---	**21,134,200**
UNV	Reconstruction/Rehabilitation	412,500	---	---	---	---	412,500
	Health	240,000	---	---	---	---	240,000
	Agriculture	240,000	---	---	---	---	240,000
	Education	40,000	---	---	---	---	40,000
	Employment	280,000	---	---	---	---	280,000
	Community Services	300,000	---	---	---	---	300,000
	TOTAL	**1,512,500**	---	---	---	---	**1,512,500**
UNHCHR	Human Rights	---	---	---	---	2,500,000	2,500,000
	TOTAL	---	---	---	---	**2,500,000**	**2,500,000**
IOM	Health	2,619,805	---	---	---	---	2,619,805
	Refugee Movements	8,100,000	---	---	---	---	8,100,000
	Community Services	12,426,820	---	---	499,779	---	12,926,599
	Programme Support	---	---	---	---	2,000,000	2,000,000
	TOTAL	**23,146,625**	---	---	**499,779**	**2,000,000**	**25,646,404**
DHA	Mine Clearance / Awareness	38,900,000	23,300,000	---	---	---	62,200,000
	Programme Support	---	---	---	---	324,000	324,000
	TOTAL	**38,900,000**	**23,300,000**	---	---	**324,000**	**62,524,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**372,456,307**	**59,788,627**	**55,425,261**	**4,829,521**	**51,282,400**	**543,782,117**

2.
AGENCY PROGRAMMES

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

INTRODUCTION

Almost one year has passed since the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina was signed in Paris on 14 December 1995. This period has resulted in the return home of several hundred thousands of the more than two million refugees and IDPs. There are signs of a slow start in the revival of the economy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The past year also marked the beginning of a normalisation of relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina respectively. However, there are continued ethnic tensions and some 80,000 civilians were displaced following the transfer of authority over certain areas of territory in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Evictions in some areas have continued, albeit on a more modest scale, and complete freedom of movement has not yet been achieved. Many thousands of people in the region are struggling to survive in the aftermath of to war.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

UNHCR continued its lead agency role in the region and assumed new responsibilities as stipulated in Annex 7 to the Dayton Agreement. In the ensuing months, UNHCR presented to the international community its objectives with regard to the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs and took a number of initiatives at the political and operational level to build confidence between the communities. It has worked closely with government counterparts at the central and municipal levels, with the Office of the High Representative, other UN Agencies, NGOs, with IFOR and the IPTF, as well as development institutions such as the World Bank.

The first year of the peace process has not yielded the number of refugee returns to Bosnia and Herzegovina that were anticipated. The inter-agency implementation report covering the first seven months of 1996 has provided a detailed account of the constraints faced by UNHCR in discharging its responsibilities. These include only the partial or non-compliance by the parties with the stipulations contained in the annexes to the Dayton agreement; the lack of freedom of movement; the continuing disrespect for human rights, particularly those of the minority groups and the enormous obstacles faced by the War Crimes Tribunal. On the operational level, the lack of available housing, of which more than 60 percent was damaged during the conflict, the problem of mines and enormous unemployment provided additional deterrents to a rapid return process. The results of the mid-September elections have even further diminished the hope for a multi-ethnic society, while the effects of the partial draw-down of IFOR on the general security will need to be assessed. In conclusion, progress has been slow and insufficient.

Despite these setbacks, much of the groundwork has been laid for economic rehabilitation. The World Bank and the EU have mobilised considerable funds and are working in every sector of the economy. Other development agencies have contributed to the reconstruction effort. UNHCR's US$ 75 million shelter programme and the identification of "target areas for reconstruction", have contributed to the start-up of programmes assisting returnees.

UNHCR Objectives in 1997

UNHCR must now focus its activities on its primary task ahead, the return of refugees and IDPs, which should be considered within the framework of the proposed two-year stabilisation period currently being discussed within the Peace Implementation Council. The change in its assistance programme can be considered as two-fold. Firstly, UNHCR will concentrate its efforts on essential services related to the return of refugees, in line with its mandate and the specific responsibilities outlined in the Peace Agreement. In this respect, UNHCR will give priority to close coordination with asylum countries, where a more active repatriation policy will be developed. Secondly, UNHCR will gradually phase down its overall relief assistance - developing further programmes that promote lasting solutions. Support to local governmental and non-governmental agencies will increase to create additional capacity.

Full priority will be given to programmes which facilitate the voluntary return of refugees, estimated at less than one million persons, from abroad. Closer coordination with host countries will identify refugees willing to return home, but need assistance to do so and those who are willing to relocate within Bosnia and Herzegovina, preferably to a place of their own choice. A repatriation information campaign and registration procedures should be accelerated. UNHCR's programmes for shelter and income generation will be continued in 1997, with particular emphasis on assistance to returning refugees. UNHCR is ready to provide a catalytic role to mobilise support from different sources in this process.

Within its specific mandate under Annex 7, UNHCR's essential protection responsibility to monitor and report on trends and developments that affect returnees, particularly minorities, will continue. This includes the promotion of conditions conducive to return and the equal and non-discriminatory treatment of returnees.

Preparatory work for larger scale repatriation should continue throughout the coming winter and it is expected that return movements will increase in the spring of 1997. A regional approach to the problems of displacement and refugees is being developed through the establishment of a multilateral mechanism, including governments of countries of asylum and origin, the European Union, other inter-governmental and financing institutions, NGOs and other actors involved. Focus on the repatriation campaign must be matched with the same commitment by the donor community to address the problems of IDPs. Economic reconstruction, rehabilitation and recovery should be given top priority by the international community.

UNHCR will also promote support for local communities, which have been weakened by the conflict and are to accept large numbers of returnees. This means ensuring that local communities continue to receive assistance, particularly for its most vulnerable population. UNHCR will continue its efforts to enable the return of persons to areas where they now constitute an ethnic minority, if people insist to return to these areas. UNHCR will also support groups/individuals who wish to return home to areas within the Zone of Separation. Confidence-building measures started in 1996 will be pursued in 1997, but efforts will be made to transfer some activities such as the inter-entity bus line services to commercial or other forms of management. Inter-entity trade will be promoted through the purchase of aid materials in different areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Other objectives in Bosnia and Herzegovina include the phasing down of collective centres, which at present number 166 and still accommodate some 21,000 persons, and the phasing down of global care and maintenance programmes. UNHCR will attempt to redefine the specific target groups for assistance in each sector. The needs assessment and monitoring role of the Office will have to be intensified. The compelling needs of disadvantaged persons, such as the elderly, the disabled, children and other vulnerable groups must continue to be met by UNHCR assistance programmes. The survivors from Srebrenica and Zepa, as well as the afflicted group in Gorazde, present a compelling need for continuing humanitarian support. The Bosnian Women's Initiative (BWI), a grant which focuses on projects to provide economic independence and better prospects for women, will be expanded in 1997.

Beneficiaries

The following table depicts the number of persons of concern to UNHCR in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and as such is a planning figure for 1997. It does not apply to the protection function of the Office which is wider in scope, but denotes persons who could benefit from one of UNHCR's sectoral assistance activities. It should also be noted that while the number in column 2 is higher, this group will only receive direct assistance channelled to needy persons or within the framework of community benefits. Fifty percent of the UNHCR budget will be focussed on persons repatriating from abroad, 40 percent for IDPs, returning home or relocating, and 10 percent for IDP/vulnerable groups, who do not change locations in the planning year. The largest components of the UNHCR budget, i.e., shelter and domestic items, will be reserved for returning refugees and IDPs.

REGION	REPATRIATION FROM ASYLUM COUNTRIES (1)*	VULNERABLE GROUPS - IDPS (2)	TOTAL (3)
Republika Srpska	55,000	431,000	486,000
Federation	145,000	703,000	848,000
TOTAL	**200,000**	**1,134,000**	**1,334,000**

* (1) *This is a planning figure only and as such will be revised throughout the year. Larger numbers could repatriate spontaneously without seeking assistance either for their transport or their reception.*

The Regional Context

The international community should not focus exclusively on Bosnia and Herzegovina. Croatia and particularly the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are host to large numbers of IDPs and refugees, some of whom are living in abject poverty. Clearly, durable solutions for refugees in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be an essential element in the search for stability and peace in the region.

CROATIA

The Republic of Croatia continues to host 140,000 refugees and 110,000 IDPs. Several areas of concern are being followed by UNHCR. In the Slavonia region of Croatia, UNHCR attaches utmost priority to the search for lasting solutions for the IDPs, of whom 60,000 are expected to return to the former UN protected areas, known as Sectors North, South and West and 50,000 to Eastern Slavonia, formerly Sector East. The "Erdut Agreement", signed by the parties in November 1995, was the beginning of a process of peaceful reintegration of former Sector East into Croatia.

UNHCR, in close coordination with the Croatian Government, the local authorities, UNTAES and a number of NGOs, is implementing four pilot projects for the return of IDPs, three in Eastern Slavonia and one in Western Slavonia, aimed at the rehabilitation of villages of mixed ethnicity. UNTAES has also selected villages in the southern part of the region. Due to various constraints, amongst which is the demining problem, progress on these four projects is frustratingly slow. Assistance includes the organisation of assessment visits by the IDPs, confidence-building measures, transportation, the repair of houses, schools and medical facilities and the distribution of humanitarian aid. There is much work still to be done. In addition, partial assistance is required for vulnerable Serbs who have remained in the former Sectors North and South.

The promotion of durable solutions for 140,000 refugees in Croatia, of whom 30,800 are Bosnian Muslims, will continue. 48 percent of the refugees are from the Republic Srpska, for whom repatriation to their homes of origin is at present not feasible. While most of the ethnic Croats from Bosnia and Herzegovina could opt for Croatian citizenship, some assistance will continue to be required in the coming months until some form of integration for this category of refugees is achieved. In consultation with the authorities, UNHCR will review the status of persons who may claim Croatian citizenship. For the remaining refugees, repatriation to Bosnia and Herzegovina is envisaged in 1997. For planning purposes, it is anticipated that up to 60,000 persons could repatriate to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997.

The return of Croatian Serbs who left Croatia in August 1995 is mentioned below.

Beneficiaries

A new census, supported by UNHCR will take place in the first quarter of 1997. It is estimated that there are 140,000 refugees and 110,000 IDPs, of whom 60,000 should be returning to former Sectors North, South and West. Of the category of IDPs, up to 50,000 persons receive UNHCR assistance. This includes those benefitting from the pilot projects in former Sector and Eastern Slavonia and other IDPs in this latter region. Furthermore, persons repatriating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to former Sectors North and South will be eligible for assistance. The fourth category comprises particularly destitute persons and vulnerable minority groups, including the Croatian Serbs who remained in former Sectors North and South, following the exodus to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in August 1995.

REGION	REFUGEES	IDPS	RETURNEES FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA	VULNERABLE MINORITIES	TOTAL
Croatia	140,000	50,000	30,000*	10,000	**230,000**

* Planning figure only

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

In the second quarter of 1996, a UNHCR-sponsored census of refugees in the Republic was completed by the Serbian and Montenegrin Commissioners for Refugees and Displaced Persons respectively. The future of the 566,275 refugees hosted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not only of considerable concern to UNHCR, it is also the highest number of refugees hosted by any single country in Europe. Forty-five percent are from Bosnia and Herzegovina and 53 percent from Croatia. The UNHCR planning figure for humanitarian assistance is estimated at 350,000 in 1997, reduced from the figure of 400,000 in 1996.

In the post-Dayton period, until the end of October 1996, only 700 persons have repatriated to Bosnia and Herzegovina and 193 to Croatia. Notwithstanding further normalisation agreements, prospects for repatriation do not augur well at this stage. UNHCR's planning figures for repatriation are 75,000 for return to Bosnia and Herzegovina and 30,000 for return to Croatia, as mentioned above.

Of the total of 566,275 refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the census results indicate that a large number, i.e., 340,000 or more, will opt to stay. The remaining refugees are still undecided regarding their future plans. UNHCR will support this local integration, which must be considered as an essential element in the stabilisation period for the region. Local integration will also prevent further outflows to third countries in Western Europe. Refugees seeking citizenship will be provided with legal counsel. However, given the state of the economy in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the integration process will be slow and it is essential that refugees in need continue to receive assistance. The phasing out of this assistance should be closely linked with the phasing in of local integration measures.

In collaboration with the Commissioners for Refugees and Displaced Persons, efforts will be made to gradually reduce care and maintenance activities. Assistance will continue to be provided in 1997 for those living in collective centres, while the reduction of support to specialised health institutions will commence in 1997. The local integration programme will require substantial support from the international community to provide adequate seed funding to begin integration projects in the sectors of housing and income generation. It is hoped that donors will also respond positively to a wider appeal for development funds for which UNHCR will act as catalyst, beyond the current scope of its own programme plans, to promote local integration projects.

While major efforts are being made by the international community to support stabilisation in Eastern Slavonia through successful confidence building and other measures, UNHCR is obliged, nevertheless, to make some contingency plans in the event of further displacement from that region.

Beneficiaries

Country of Origin	As at 1 September 1996
Bosnia and Herzegovina	152,840
Croatia	244,000
Slovenia	2,240
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	920
TOTAL	**400,000**

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

The total number of refugees repatriating to Bosnia and Herzegovina is expected to total 1,200 in the current year, reducing the number of beneficiaries to 5,100 as of January 1997. While the majority of the refugees are from Republika Srpska, the objective of the 1997 programme will be to organise the voluntary return of 1,800 refugee and promote self-sufficiency projects for the remaining group.

RESETTLEMENT

While this programme has been reduced in the post-conflict period, a number of persons continue to need support to leave the region through organised resettlement. As of 30 September 1996, a cumulative total of 45,378 refugees have been resettled under UNHCR auspices since October 1992. The UNHCR resettlement caseload for 1996 will total about 10,000 persons, and for planning purposes it is estimated that a comparable number of places will be required for Bosnian refugees in 1997.

PROGRAMME DELIVERY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS

In view of the reduced operational budget, UNHCR will commence a phase-down of its staffing levels over the next two-year period. The Liaison Officer posts in Europe will be continued to facilitate repatriation in 1997. UNHCR continues to benefit from a number of personnel seconded from governments, which totalled 30 in October 1996. It is hoped that this arrangement will continue in 1997. In addition, UNV staff will be funded by UNHCR in the fields of logistics, telecommunications social services and protection. Administrative support is required to cover general operating expenses, staff travel, supplies and equipment.

Donors are kindly requested to take into special consideration the need to continue to fund these essential support services.

COORDINATION

In 1996, UNHCR has created a coordination process between Ministries and Commissioners responsible for refugees and IDPs in countries in the region. This initiative will be pursued and broadened in 1997.

UNHCR chairs regular coordination meetings throughout the region. These meetings include UN Agencies, NGOs and development institutions. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNHCR cooperates closely with the Office of the High Representative, participates in a number of task force meetings and chairs the Commission on Refugees and IDPs. UNHCR has also supported ICVA in its coordinating role with the NGOs. Currently, 66 NGOs work as UNHCR implementing partners in the region.

AGENCY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

Implementing agreements with operational partners include a minimal budgeted amount for administrative support costs. The average amount is some five percent of each project implemented. These include staff costs, travel, general operating expenses, supplies, and operation costs of vehicles and office equipment

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

UNHCR has been able to fulfil its tasks for the past five years thanks to the financial support and encouragement from the international community. UNHCR is firmly committed to the continuation of its work in the region, in close coordination with host countries, to achieve lasting solutions and contribute to the stabilisation period during the next two years. A financial contribution in the amount of US$ 235,865,000 for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is required to meet these objectives.

The following is a presentation by country and sector of the 1997 programme.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Protection

UNHCR will continue to monitor the situation of minorities, ascertain trends in human rights abuses such as harassment and discrimination of returnees and report on those, and alert the authorities to any abuses of power or miscarriages of justice that negatively affect returns. The UNHCR protection unit in Bosnia and Herzegovina will also be actively involved in the analysis of legislation and promotion of amendments to laws which may be in contravention of the Dayton Peace Agreement and internationally recognised human rights standards.

Information Centres will be set up in the Republic to assist in a broader range of queries for returnees and the local communities alike in the form of Citizens Advice Bureau. UNHCR's

protection activities will in this context be closely linked to the Bosnian Women's Initiative project as well as other UNHCR's assistance projects aimed at providing information to returnees.

UNHCR will continue to produce Registration Information Reports (RIRs) in English and Bosnian languages. The RIRs are available in all countries of temporary asylum and are posted on UNHCR's World Wide Web Internet page providing potential returnees with information on such themes as political and security conditions, issuing registration procedures, routes and means of transportation and documents.

Food

UNHCR in 1997 will further disengage itself from the food sector. As basic food commodities will be provided and transported by WFP, UNHCR will limit its responsibility to the joint planning and monitoring of food distribution. UNHCR will continue to provide supplementary and complementary food, including fresh food items such as vegetables to beneficiaries in collective centres and specialised institutions and to exceptionally impoverished groups in private accommodation, such as those housed with host families in minority areas.

Logistics

UNHCR will pursue the streamlining of its logistics operation. The two remaining warehouses outside Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Zagreb and Belgrade, will close by the end of 1996. Warehousing capacity will be maintained in each of the UNHCR Areas of Responsibility (AORs) in Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zenica, Mostar, Bihac and Banja Luka for the storage of UNHCR domestic items prior to their distribution. Fuel for secondary distribution of WFP food will no longer be provided, but UNHCR will allocate fuel for the secondary distribution of domestic items for a limited duration. The local authorities will eventually be requested to arrange the transport of UNHCR-donated items.

Returnee Movements

With regard to returnee movements and as part of its confidence building strategy, UNHCR will continue its crucial bus line services across the Inter-Entity Boundary Line (IEBL) operated by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and local drivers to assist those wishing to visit their places of origin. When adequate security conditions prevail, UNHCR will hand these bus lines over to commercial companies. Furthermore, UNHCR, in close cooperation with the respective Ministries of Refugees, will provide transport means when necessary for the return of refugees and IDPs to their communities of origin. UNHCR will continue to cover the cost of transport and the provision of small travel grants to refugees returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina from abroad, when funds are not made available by host governments or IOM. Contingency stocks will be retained for small-scale emergencies associated with sudden and large population movements.

Domestic Needs

UNHCR will phase out the general distribution of relief domestic humanitarian aid items to the overall population focusing on ad hoc interventions. Returnee packages will be designed to accompany shelter projects. While household items such as stoves, beds, mattresses, blankets and kitchen sets will be provided to needy returnee households, items such as clothing, footwear and hygienic item articles will no longer be provided by UNHCR. All UNHCR domestic items will, to the extent possible, be procured within Bosnia and Herzegovina as a stimulus to the local economy.

Shelter

Background

The international community, through bilateral interventions and the World Bank, UNHCR and NGOs, has invested in the reconstruction of shelter in order to assist the government in providing decent accommodation to returnees and relocatees. Given the overwhelming need to increase the housing capacity, which is being insufficiently met, UNHCR will continue its shelter programme in 1997.

Objectives

In 1996 UNHCR implemented the repair and reconstruction of 18,000 houses and apartments for 90,000 returnees and relocatees in the Republic. In close coordination with host governments, the 1997 shelter programme will focus on return areas, such as the UNHCR identified Target Areas for Return and Reconstruction as well as the demilitarised Zones of Separation (ZOS). Mechanisms will be worked out to ensure that UNHCR inputs into this sector are directly linked to returns from abroad and IDPs. The demilitarised ZOS are areas of large potential return and a first step toward larger cross-entity return movements.

UNHCR will pursue a community-based approach in its programming of assistance activities, addressing not only the individual housing requirements, but also the communal needs, by rehabilitating the health and school buildings and by implementing income-generation activities fostering self-sustainable communities. All shelter materials will be produced locally, and the simultaneous implementation of housing projects on both sides of the IEBL will encourage trading among the entities, generating additional employment among the local population. While the concept of provision of basic reconstruction materials for self-help home repair will prevail, local labour costs will be introduced when returnee households are unable to undertake the works themselves.

Contingency stocks of shelter items such as plastic sheeting will be kept for emergency and temporary repairs not covered under the housing repair programme. While returnee home owners will be prioritized for assistance under the housing programme, volunteer relocatees may also benefit these projects.

Beneficiaries

The identification of beneficiaries will remain the responsibility of the local authorities, in close consultation with the respective UNHCR field offices and with the support of implementing partners through monitoring teams. Assistance will be targeted primarily to refugees from

third countries of asylum and IDPs repatriating and/or returning to their homes of origin. A limited number of deprived persons in receiving communities may also be assisted, to strike a balanced aid programme and ease potential tensions. In all cases, criteria of economical vulnerability will be applied in the selection of the beneficiaries. It is expected that, through the rehabilitation of some 12,000 to 15,000 houses or apartments in 1997, UNHCR may provide accommodation for some 60,000 to 75,000 returnees and/or relocatees.

Implementation Procedures

The housing repair projects will continue to be implemented in close coordination with local government and municipal authorities, and will be carried out, through contractual arrangements with several proven partners. Among them are Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), the Sarajevo City Development Institute (CDI), the Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA), Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk (THW) and the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR). Implementation arrangements will be made in both entities.

Collective Centres

UNHCR will continue to monitor and maintain all operating collective facilities throughout the country through implementing arrangements with the Commissioner for Refugees and IDPs of Republika Srpska (COR), Movimiento por la Paz, el Disarme y la Libertad (MPDL), Scottish European Aid (SEA) and UMCOR. There are currently 166 operating collective centres, housing some 21,000 IDPs in the country. These centres will be closed as homes or places with host families are found for the residents. UNHCR will rehabilitate these centres turning them back to their original function, such as schools. The programme of provision of heating fuel to collective centres and social welfare institutions will be implemented throughout the winter of 1996/1997 but discontinued during the winter of 1997/1998.

Reception/Transit Centres

UNHCR will support the cantonal governments in the maintenance of transit centres, established in 1996 in Bihac, Mostar, Sarajevo, Tuzla and Zenica. UNHCR began the upgrading and repair of these centres in 1996 and in 1997 will continue providing fresh food and transportation of returnees from these centres to places of final destinations.

Health and Education

While other UN Agencies (UNICEF, WHO and UNESCO), as well as some NGOs, will develop their traditional roles and responsibilities in the health and educational sector, UNHCR will withdraw from the general distribution of items such as medical and school supplies.

The rehabilitation of war-damaged health care clinics and educational facilities will be pursued in areas of return complementing the UNHCR housing projects. The objective is to create conditions of stabilisation and self-reliance between returnees and the receiving communities. This programme will be implemented by experienced operational partners who will further subcontract national companies, creating local job opportunities. Heating fuel will be provided to selected clinics and hospitals during the winter months of 1997.

Community Services

UNHCR will continue its on-going psycho-social, educational, recreational and occupational programmes in 1997. During 1996, UNHCR operated 22 such programmes through local and international partners. The number of these projects will be greatly reduced in 1997 and implemented mainly through local partners focusing on the needs of women, children and the elderly. Special attention will be given to local capacity building - supporting the Ministries of Social Welfare and Health, as well as other local entities. Emphasis will be placed on enhancing the role of local NGOs, which will ultimately assist in promoting local initiatives amongst the target population.

Reintegration of returnees into the local community will be the focus of community services programmes. This includes the expansion of psycho-social/outreach/educational, vocational and recreational programmes to the areas of return and relocation to meet the needs of this category of beneficiaries.

Income Generation

With the slow recovery of the national economy and the lack of economic activities, unemployment is one of the main obstacles to the large-scale repatriation. Major projects are necessary to restore the war-torn economy of the Bosnia and Herzegovina and to help the country adjust its pre-war socialist economy to the reality of today's global economy. It has been reported that more than 50 percent of the labour force in Bosnia and Herzegovina is unemployed, and that 80 percent of the population is dependent on humanitarian assistance. The problem of job creation must be addressed as the repatriation proceeds in 1997. UNHCR, with the technical support from the World Bank, began financing micro-credit schemes in different areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1996. In 1997, UNHCR will continue these schemes and will endeavour to attract donors to contribute toward this programme.

The Bosnian Women's Initiative

The successful implementation of the peace plan in Bosnia and Herzegovina requires the full participation of women. Many of the women in the Republic are widowed and face the need to earn a living as sole supporters of their families. They may have elderly relatives to care for, as well as young children. Women need to resume their studies, or undergo skills training to fit them for jobs in the still fragile labour market.

In September 1996 the United States Government donated US$ 5 million to UNHCR to create the BWI. The objective of BWI is to promote activities which empower Bosnian women, especially returning refugee and displaced women, enabling them to rebuild their lives and contribute to the long-term reconstruction and democratisation of their communities and country. Presently, projects are being signed with implementing partners, both indigenous and local, in areas such as business development loans for the establishing of businesses; livestock and agricultural projects befitting rural orientated women; day-care centres for the elderly and children; women's advocacy projects and legal advice and counselling projects. The BWI will continue in 1997 and it is hoped that the programme will also expand through funding from other donors.

CROATIA

Protection

UNHCR will continue its protection function in Croatia as mentioned above, particularly in Eastern Slavonia and the former UN Sectors. In collaboration with ICRC and other humanitarian organisations, UNHCR plans to actively facilitate the repatriation from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of some 5,000 Croatian Serbs, who are family members of the elderly who remained in isolated areas in former Sectors South and North, to provide them with assistance and counselling.

UNHCR will support local NGOs which provide legal assistance to minority groups in order to obtain the necessary legal documents pertaining to their citizenship and restitution of their property.

Food

A limited quantity of food will be purchased by UNHCR for refugee influxes and arrivals of individual cases, as well as for vulnerable groups not covered by the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), WFP or contributed from other sources in a timely manner.

Logistics

In coordination with the Croatian Red Cross, UNHCR will support secondary distribution of food and domestic relief items provided by UNHCR, WFP, ECHO and other agencies. The remaining UNHCR (ODA) international convoy in Eastern Slavonia is expected to be discontinued by the end of winter and local commercial trucks will be engaged for the transport of relief items. The transportation of returnees and their belongings will be supported engaging commercial companies. Warehouses will be operated by local implementing partners.

Domestic Needs

Approximately 84 percent of the refugee population in Croatia live in some form of private accommodation, either on their own or with host families. The majority of these refugees do not have any source of income, nor benefit from the organised assistance available in the collective centres. In order to meet the costs of the basic household needs of the most vulnerable refugee families, UNHCR will provide modest financial assistance through one cash grant during April/May 1997.

As a contingency measure for the possible displacements from Eastern Slavonia, emergency stocks of domestic household items will be maintained at different strategic locations in Eastern Slavonia.

Shelter

According to government statistics, there are more than 43,000 IDPs and 22,000 refugees accommodated in 507 collective centres, 152 hotels, apartments, tourist settlements, 355 company-owned vacation centres and former military barracks such as Gasinci (the largest centre in Croatia). In order to improve living conditions, UNHCR continues to repair and upgrade the existing major collective centres accommodating refugees. Adequate water supply and sanitary facilities will also be ensured in these collective centres.

Basic shelter materials will be distributed to the IDPs in Eastern Slavonia as part of the winterization programme. Limited support to returnees will also be provided in former Sectors North and South.

Health

While full access to the emergency medical services and PHC services is provided by the Ministry of Health of Croatia, UNHCR will supplement secondary health care services for refugees, particularly for the treatment of chronic diseases in collaboration with WHO. The 6,000 refugees in the Gasinci collective centre will be provided with a local medical centre.

Pilot Projects

UNHCR will assist the return of IDPs to Western and Eastern Slavonia through a housing repair project in the villages of Antunovac, Bilje and Ernestinovo (Eastern Slavonia) and in the Pakrac area (Western Slavonia). Up to 700 houses will be rehabilitated in these locations. Structural support as needed will be provided in the form of materials for self help repairs and supervision of skilled workers. Electricity and water supply systems will be reconnected, and the existing septic tanks will be repaired wherever necessary. Substantial repairs, including some structural and interior rehabilitation of primary and secondary schools and health centres will be implemented in the pilot projects villages.

Education

Refugee children continue to have free access to primary education. UNHCR will continue to provide school materials to refugee children until the end of the school year 1996-97. Limited material assistance, such as basic school kits, will be provided to primary schools in the areas of return. UNHCR will also assist refugee children of secondary school age to attend schools, as well as participate in locally organised vocational training, including, in particular, vocational training to refugee women.

Community Services

In coordination with the Croatian Red Cross and local NGOs, UNHCR will continue to support social services for beneficiaries living in both collective and private accommodation, with a

special emphasis on vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children, women and disabled. 1997 is considered to be the transition year, aiming at gradual hand-over of social/community services activities to the local institutions and the Croatian Red Cross.

There are about 10,000 ethnic Serbs remaining in the former Sectors West, North and South. Many of them are elderly persons who were left behind from the mass exodus in August 1995. UNHCR, the ECMM, international NGOs, the ICRC, the IFRC and the local Red Cross monitor the situation and provide assistance to the extremely vulnerable persons. In Eastern Slavonia, UNHCR will continue to support the local population through a variety of counselling projects to the most vulnerable population.

Income Generation

Taking into account the market indicators and the current legislation on work permits, viable and sustainable income-generation projects and small-business schemes for refugees will be identified and supported by UNHCR. Skills and vocational training for refugees will also be provided.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Protection

UNHCR will continue to monitor and promote the implementation of the new national laws for the benefit of the refugees, and to encourage the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to comply fully with international refugee law. The recent enactment of the new laws on amnesty, citizenship and travel documents have a direct effect on the realisation of durable solutions for refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. To ensure that these laws are implemented in a manner most beneficial to refugees, UNHCR plans to conduct information and training workshops for government officials and a number of NGOs. Seminars on voluntary repatriation are planned for 1997. Funds are budgeted under this sector to cover legal representation costs for a certain number of refugees encountering problems in obtaining citizenship.

Food

Of the 566,275 refugees registered during the recent census residing in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, nearly 400,000 refugees currently regularly come forward for UNHCR/WFP/ECHO food aid. Some 60,000 refugees currently live in collective centres and specialised health institutions and are completely dependent on humanitarian assistance. In 1997, WFP and UNHCR will actively seek food aid support from the Yugoslav authorities to cover the gaps in the food pipeline. In order to supplement the diet of refugees in collective centres and specialised health institutions, the NGO Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) International will be contracted to purchase and distribute fresh food such as vegetables, fruit and eggs to refugees in both Serbia and Montenegro during the first five months of 1997.

Logistics

UNHCR maintains the overall responsibility for the secondary distribution of relief food and domestic items provided by WFP, ECHO, UNHCR and other agencies throughout the Republic. The IFRC will manage and monitor the secondary distribution within the Republic with the Yugoslav Red Cross (YRC). UNHCR central warehouses in Serbia and Montenegro will be maintained.

Support to Refugee Movements

UNHCR planning assumptions take into account that 75,000 persons may return to Bosnia and Herzegovina and 30,000 to Croatia. Repatriation Information Reports will be distributed throughout the country. UNHCR will meet the transportation costs and provide a food package to needy refugees in their voluntary repatriation to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. Under a programme implemented by IOM, professional medical staff will accompany groups or individual repatriates requiring special medical attention.

Domestic Items and Vulnerable Groups

The local procurement of various domestic and hygienic items for vulnerable groups is planned under this sector of assistance throughout the Republic. The accommodation costs of a small number of refugees who will initiate appeal procedures against the loss of the refugee status will be covered by UNHCR. Vulnerable refugees such as serious medical cases or women victims of domestic violence may also receive accommodation assistance. UNHCR also maintains some contingency stocks in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Collective Centres

Presently some 54,000 refugees reside in 800 collective centres throughout the country. It is unlikely that the number of persons accommodated in collective centres during 1997 will significantly decrease. Any place becoming vacant due to repatriation or achievement of self-reliance will quickly be filled by other refugees whose private resources have been exhausted or by those who cannot stay with a host family.

Financial support to the Commissioner of Refugees in Serbia and Montenegro toward the operating costs of these centres will continue throughout the year. A programme of maintenance of these buildings will be implemented by the Swiss Disaster Relief Organisation in 1997. Heating fuel will be provided to these centres and health institutions during the winter 1996/97.

Local Integration

Shelter

The 1996 census in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia revealed that some 60 percent of the total refugee population wish to remain and locally integrate in the country while 20 percent were undecided as to their future plans. Although the law on citizenship was passed in July 1996, it will not come into force until January 1997. It is not known how many refugees could apply for citizenship. This will also depend on the prospects of continuing repatriation and on the recovery of the economy in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

UNHCR will closely monitor the implementation of the new citizenship law and will encourage the government to apply a maximum of resources toward the development of permanent housing and employment. However, the government's financial input into local integration projects is expected to be limited due to the poor economic situation in the Republic after four years of sanctions.

The 1997 UNHCR programme in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia includes provisions to support local integration projects developed by the government for refugees. UNHCR and the Republic Governments of Serbia and Montenegro have reviewed the possible implementation of the following local integration projects:

- The elderly comprise nearly 20 percent of the refugee population. Many require constant care in specialised nursing homes. Several projects have been identified where existing centres for the elderly would be expanded to increase the capacity.

- Projects for the renovation of abandoned public buildings and apartments are being developed. These are mining and industrial areas where refugees could be gainfully employed.

- Refugees would participate in repairing abandoned private housing and construction of new housing projects. Land in agricultural areas would be granted to the refugees for crop production and animal farming.

- A small percentage or refugee families have moved into houses previously owned by relatives. Refugees would receive limited financial support to complete repairs of their houses or to procure basic household items.

The government is expected to make land available and provide all primary infrastructure. The assistance provided by UNHCR will cover construction and rehabilitation of the buildings, as well as procurement of basic furniture for these settlements. UNHCR programmes for support of permanent settlements should be linked to the inhabitants receiving citizenship or residency rights. The level of rehabilitation and construction required to integrate refugees successfully goes far beyond the capacity and resources of UNHCR. The active support of development agencies such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and UNDP, as well as bilateral and multilateral aid, will be essential.

Income Generation and Skills Training

During the past three years UNHCR through its operational partners, has developed small scale income generation and skills training programmes. These partners have sought advice from the many available national professionals. During 1997, priorities will be given to expanding these schemes. Refugees who opt for local integration and are granted citizenship will be included in such programmes. Initial meetings have been organised with employment offices, chambers of commerce and relevant ministries of labour, social welfare and private enterprise regarding these projects.

The weak economy has resulted in high unemployment (approximately 30 percent of the work-age population). This percentage includes only the registered unemployed and does not include several hundred thousand persons on unpaid leave. A study of the employment possibilities for refugees will be organised with the assistance of national experts. In certain fields, for example, commercial and public transportation, there appear to be greater employment opportunities.

Health

All refugees are given access to the state medical system in the Republic of Yugoslavia. WHO is the lead agency for health in the Republic and coordinates all related activities with the Ministry of Health through a humanitarian aid health working group in Belgrade comprising 16 international agencies. UNHCR will continue providing financial support through the Commissioners for Refugees in Serbia and Montenegro to 120 specialised health institutions housing the chronically ill, the severely disabled and the elderly, numbering some 6,000 refugees. In addition, heating fuel will be provided to these institutions during the winter 1996/1997. The remainder of UNHCR's activities in this sector will be directed towards the extremely vulnerable or the medically-at-risk refugees. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) will be contracted to target refugees who require specialized medical assistance providing these refugees with health care information, organising the procurement of drugs that are not available and affordable in the Republic, and ensuring referral for urgent cases to appropriate health care facilities. Handicap International (HI) will address the needs of the mentally and physically disabled in Serbia and Montenegro, focussing on training and capacity building of local associations for the disabled.

Community Services

During 1997, UNHCR will continue to support programmes organised by NGOS, some of which have been working in this sector since the beginning of the operation in the Republic. National organisations will be given priority and international organisations will be encouraged to further phase down and hand-over their programmes to existing national structures. Community services programmes will be re-orientated toward income generation and skills training, particularly for refugees living in collective centres and specialised institutions.

Programme Delivery

UNHCR is currently seeking the government's agreement to the establishment of UNHCR Field Offices in Novi Sad (Vojvodina) and Kraljevo (Central Serbia), as well as the official recognition of the Field Office in Pristina (Southern Serbia). The formal opening of Field Offices will allow UNHCR to maintain a continuous presence in the various field locations and to better serve refugees by fulfilling its protection and monitoring role. The UNHCR Office in Montenegro has had full status as a Field Office since late 1992.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Protection

UNHCR will support and participate in the publication of brochures, research reports and translations of international legal documents relating to the promotion of refugee law particularly pertaining to repatriation. In addition, protection and legal training will be organised for government authorities.

Food and Logistics

Fresh food commodities such as vegetables and meat will be provided to 640 refugees accommodated in two collective centres to complement WFP food rations. UNHCR maintains the responsibility for the distribution of food and domestic items to refugees accommodated in collective centres and with host families. The tertiary distribution of these items is implemented by Macedonian Red Cross (MRC).

Repatriation Movements

UNHCR will assist those refugees who voluntarily return to destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, providing local transport to the airport and organising the necessary flights from Skopje to Sarajevo. A limited money amount will also be provided as modest repatriation grants to the returnees.

Domestic Needs

There are some 3,260 refugees accommodated with host families assisted by UNHCR. Most of these families have hosted refugees for up to five years and are economically deprived themselves. In cooperation with the MRC, UNHCR will continue to provide modest financial assistance to these host families. The assistance aims at offsetting a portion of the financial burden faced by these families in boarding refugees in their homes.

Shelter

In 1996, two collective centres were closed. Under this sector of assistance UNHCR will continue to cover the running costs, including heating and emergency repair, of the remaining two collective centres in the Republic.

Health

Refugees living in the various municipalities throughout the Republic have access to the national health system and UNHCR reimburses the Ministry of Health for UNHCR services provided to them. In the collective centres, UNHCR operates primary health clinics with local medical staff.

Education

All refugee children in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are enrolled in primary and secondary schools. In order to ease the burden of educating these additional children in the national school system, UNHCR, in collaboration with UNICEF, will provide support to some 160 refugee children in local schools. This includes expenditures such as local transport, school lunches and the salaries of six additional teachers, as well as scholarships for 20 students who attend boarding school.

Income Generation

During the first quarter of 1996, a feasibility survey will be conducted to identify viable income-generation/skills training projects which will might be supported by UNHCR.

Attached are charts showing sectoral inputs by country.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

UNHCR ASSISTANCE in 1997

SECTORS	BUDGET (US$)	ACTIVITIES
FOOD	2,500,000	Fresh food to beneficiaries in collective centres, specialized care institutions and extremely vulnerable individuals
		Provision of food to returnees in transit centres
LOGISTICS	11,250,000	Warehousing in Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zenica, Mostar, Bihac, and Banja Luka
		Inter-Entity Boundary bus lines
		Small grants and transportation for returnees from the region and abroad on an exceptional basis
		In-country transport of returnees from transit centres to final destination
DOMESTIC NEEDS	15,000,000	Returnee packages of household items to accompany shelter projects
		Contingency stocks of limited quantities of domestic items for population movements
HEALTH	5,000,000	Rehabilitation of health infrastructure in communities of return
		Provision of heating fuel to hospitals and clinics
SHELTER	70,000,000	Repair of houses and apartments in the Areas for Return and Reconstruction, and Zone of Separation (ZOS) on both sides of the Inter-Entity Boundary Line
		Provision of plastic sheeting to volunteer relocatees
		Repair and maintenance of 166 collective centres and small scale maintenance of five transit centres
		Provision of heating fuel to collective centres and specialized care institutions
COMMUNITY SERVICES	4,101,412	Programmes for the reintegration of returnees into local communities
		Local capacity building (Ministries of Health and Social Welfare and other local entities)
		Psycho social, educational, recreational and occupational programmes focusing on female headed households, children and the elderly
EDUCATION	5,000,000	Rehabilitation of health infrastructure in communities of return
INCOME GENERATION	2,250,000	Small scale micro-credit schemes
		Income generation projects in return areas
PROTECTION	2,000,000	Information centres
		Promotion of human rights and refugee law through support to local advocacy groups
		Protection related seminars and legal training for local authorities and NGOs
AGENCY OPERATIONAL	4,960,028	Support to the Federation government for a census among displaced and returnees
		Production and translation into Bosnian language of the Repatriation Information Reports
		Administrative support to implementing partners
		Salaries and support cost of 14 UN Volunteers
Total	**122,061,440**	

BOSNIAN WOMEN'S INITIATIVE

COMMUNITY SERVICES	400,000	Day care centres for children and the elderly
		Psycho-social and medical support programme
EDUCATION	400,000	Higher education assistance
INCOME GENERATION	2,000,000	Small business assistance
		Small scale micro-credit schemes
		Skills training
PROTECTION	250,000	Legal advice and assistance
AGENCY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	200,000	Administrative support to implementing partners
		Training / Capacity building of local NGOs
Total	**3,250,000**	

Grand Total	**125,311,440**

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

UNHCR ASSISTANCE in 1997

SECTORS	BUDGET (US$)	ACTIVITIES
FOOD	2,500,000	Emergency local procurement of food for new arrivals.
		Fresh food distribution for refugees in collective centres for the first 5 months of 1997.
LOGISTICS	2,400,000	Warehousing, handling, primary and secondary distribution of UNHCR funded food and domestic items.
		Transport of refugees returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina or Croatia.
		Rental of fuel pumps for the first 6 months of 1997.
DOMESTIC NEEDS	2,600,000	Regional or local procurement of essential items such as mattresses, blankets, and hygiene items for new arrivals (contingency).
		Emergency local procurement of domestic relief items for vulnerable groups.
		Modest financial assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals on a case-by-case basis.
		Assistance to returnees from countries of temporary asylum (accommodation and domestic items).
		Pre-departure grants to extremely vulnerable individuals repatriating to Bosnia and Herzegovina or Croatia.
HEALTH	5,000,000	Medicine, medical and rehabilitation equipment and spare parts for the manufacture of prostheses for mentally and physically handicapped refugees.
		Support to local organisations for the disabled.
		Contribution towards running costs of 120 specialised institutions housing some 6,000 vulnerable refugees.
		Provision of medicine and referral of refugees requiring specialized medical treatment.
SHELTER	22,000,000	Maintenance and emergency repair of 800 refugee collective centres.
		Contribution towards running costs of 800 collective centres housing some 54,000 refugees.
		Local integration projects including the partial funding of the constuction / rehabilitation of buildings for permanent settlements.
		Monitoring of heating fuel and coal for collective centres and specialised care institutions housing refugees.
COMMUNITY SERVICES	3,000,000	Community based programmes for refugees in collective centres and in private accomodation.
		Materials for refugee organised activities.
EDUCATION	1,000,000	Skills training and educational activities.
INCOME GENERATION	1,500,000	Income generation and small credit schemes to facilitate local integration.
PROTECTION	23,000	Legal representation to assist refugees with citizenship problems.
		Organizing of seminar / workshops on voluntary repatriation and refugee law and principles.
AGENCY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	340,000	Administrative support to implementing partners.
		Translation and printing costs required for the dissemination of information on UNHCR activities.
		Training workshops for UNHCR operational partners on budgeting and reporting activities.
Total	**40,363,000**	

RESETTLEMENT

LOGISTICS	54,700	International and in-country transport of refugees.
DOMESTIC NEEDS	59,990	Departure grants.
HEALTH	8,000	Pre-departure medical examinations.
PROTECTION	9,420	Films, exit visas and passports. Legal consultant and translator fees.
Total	**132,110**	

Grand Total	**40,495,110**

CROATIA (including Eastern Slavonia)

UNHCR ASSISTANCE in 1997

SECTORS	BUDGET (US$)	ACTIVITIES
FOOD	600,000	Local procurement of basic food commodities for emergency situations.
		Local procurement of complementary food commodities.
LOGISTICS	1,700,000	Warehousing, handling and distribution services of food and domestic items.
		Transport of refugees / returnees and their personal effects.
DOMESTIC NEEDS	4,500,000	Provision of cash grants to refugees in private accommodation (one payment).
		Heating fuel in Eastern Slavonia (hospitals, schools) and firewood for collective centres and vulnerable groups.
		Procurement of non-food items to provide assistance to vulnerable groups and to new arrivals (mattresses, beds, blankets, etc.).
HEALTH	2,300,000	Coverage of emergency health care.
		Pharmacy project in Eastern Slavonia.
		Primary health care in Gasinci collective centre.
		Repairs of hospitals and health centres in Eastern Slavonia.
SHELTER	5,250,000	Expansion / emergency repair of collective centres.
		Emergency accommodation costs for refugees in transit.
		Repairs of apartments in Eastern Slavonia.
		Provision of shelter materials (plastic sheeting).
COMMUNITY SERVICES	2,500,000	Special services for unaccompanied minors, children, women and elderly.
		Community development activities.
		Social work services (counselling, individual/family support and occupational therapy).
EDUCATION	2,500,000	Distribution of school kits for refugees / DPs children (primary schools).
		Repairs of educational facilities in Eastern Slavonia.
		Vocational training activities.
INCOME GENERATION	1,500,000	Small business schemes and vocational training for refugees.
PROTECTION	500,000	Update of registration of refugees/displaced persons.
		Refugee status determination / registration / ID cards.
		Legal research, refugee legal representation and promotion of refugee law / protection.
		Seminars with government representatives, legal experts and operating partners.
AGENCY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	1,000,000	Support of administrative costs of implementing partners.
		Public information activities.
		Capacity building of local NGOs.
Total	**22,350,000**	

RESETTLEMENT

LOGISTICS	45,000	International transport of refugees.
PROTECTION	5,000	Legal consultancy and documentation fees.
AGENCY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	15,000	Training / Seminars.
Total	**65,000**	

Grand Total	**22,415,000**

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

UNHCR ASSISTANCE in 1997

SECTORS	BUDGET (US$)	ACTIVITIES
FOOD	165,000	Fresh food for refugees living in collective centres
LOGISTICS	400,000	Warehousing and transport for the secondary distribution of food to refugees
		Provision of transport for refugees returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina
DOMESTIC NEEDS	350,000	Cash grants to refugees accomodated in host families
HEALTH	106,000	Medical clinics in collective centres
		Direct payment of refugee medical invoices to the Ministry of Health
SHELTER	338,000	Running costs of collective centres - including heating and emergency repairs
EDUCATION	61,000	Contribution towards salaries of teachers in schools covering collective centres
		Transport and lunches for refugee school children in collective centres
INCOME GENERATION	55,000	Feasibility survey to identify viable income generating projects
		Support of income generating projects
PROTECTION	10,000	Seminar on refugee law for Government authorities
		Publication of legal documents relating to the promotion of refugee law
Total	**1,485,000**	

REGIONAL

SECTORS	BUDGET (US$)	ACTIVITIES
PROGRAMME DELIVERY / ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	**46,158,400**	International and local staff costs and administrative support including general operating expenses, travel, office supplies, equipment and vehicles

OVERALL TOTAL	**235,864,950**

COORDINATION SUPPORT

DHA will continue to provide coordination support to UNHCR in its humanitarian lead-agency role in the region and at headquarters. Activities will include the continuation of those provided during 1996, with added emphasis on coordination with the major organisations in the rehabilitation and reconstruction sectors, particularly as their activities impact on creating conditions for the return and repatriation of refugees and IDPs and the normalisation of conditions for vulnerable population groups. Activities will be undertaken in direct collaboration with UNHCR as the lead agency and with the Office of the SRSG through:

- Continuing to assign a DHA Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer and other staff as necessary to the region, based in Sarajevo, to support the Special Envoy in his inter-agency coordination functions and to provide the necessary reporting, through the Office of the SRSG, to DHA and the UN Secretariat on humanitarian assistance issues;

- Providing support related to the preparation, printing and distribution of the Consolidated Appeals, Mid-Term Implementation Reports and other inter-agency programme documentation;

- Carrying out financial tracking of all contributions towards the Consolidated Appeal and of contributions for other humanitarian activities in the region; disseminating related reports to agencies, donors and other concerned organisations; undertaking support for resource mobilisation for various programmes with the Appeal; and

- Contributing to the preparation of the reports of the Secretary-General and other documents in response to requests from the Security Council, the Under-Secretary General (USG) and other inter-governmental bodies. To interact with the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) on humanitarian aspects of overall UN operations in the region, and to coordinate and share information with the UN IPTF and UN Civil Affairs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNTAES in Eastern Slavonia and the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

From Sarajevo, DHA on behalf of the UNHCR Special Envoy will:

- Ensure that mechanisms are in place for the exchange of information on humanitarian activities and issues among the humanitarian organisations participating in the UN Consolidated Appeal, as well as with relevant NGOs and other humanitarian partners, including the ICRC and IFRC;

- Organise and facilitate inter-agency meetings on humanitarian programme issues in Sarajevo and the region, as required, and monitor the effectiveness of regular inter-agency coordination meetings and mechanisms at the field level;

- Participate in economic task force meetings and their working groups as necessary and requested by the Special Envoy and the SRSG, particularly as these directly relate to the humanitarian programmes of the UN System;

- Liaise directly with organisations involved in reconstruction and rehabilitation activities (who may be outside of the UN Consolidated Appeal) particularly as to support linkages between themselves and the UN humanitarian organisations, in the relevant sectors;

- Prepare routine situation reports related to coordination matters;

- Support the preparation of Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeals and periodic reports as necessary;

- Liaise directly with donors to keep them informed of humanitarian issues, the funding situation and needs as they arise and organise donor meetings in Sarajevo and the region, as necessary on behalf of the Special Envoy; and

- Assist the Special Envoy on matters that require operational coordination with the relevant rehabilitation and reconstruction organisations and donors related to specific inter-agency programme matters, such as the broad-based Target Return Area initiative.

DHA will maintain a small team in Sarajevo to cover regional coordination support requirements. The team will consist of one Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer and a local Programme Assistant. Consideration will be given to possible strengthening of the team prior to the beginning of 1997 in consultation with the Special Envoy, DHA New York and the Office of the SRSG. The team will be supported by the UNMIBH, as well as by the Office of UNHCR, which will provide office accommodation for DHA and transport as required. The UNMIBH has also provided transport assistance. Transport outside of Sarajevo is provided by UNHCR through its own transport fleet. Overall support costs are thus minimised by utilising common services. Estimated costs for the DHA coordination support effort in 1997 amounts to US$ 324,000.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	**US$**
International and local staff	250,000
Consultants	15,000
Travel	20,000
Communications and rental of office space	12,000
Printing of reports	10,000
Supplies	5,000
Equipment	12,000
TOTAL	**324,000**

UNITED NATIONS MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The United Nations Mine Clearance Programme is a part of the overall Mine Action Plan which recommends a three track approach to stimulate and develop national mine clearance capacity. The three tracks are:

a) Development of national commercial mine clearance companies through Government loans and bilateral agreements.

b) Stimulating participation in demining by international NGOs and developing local NGO capacity.

c) Establishing a mine clearance capacity within local government organisations.

The United Nations Mine Clearance Programme has been developed by the Mine Action Centre to complement existing demining initiatives and to meet a shortfall in anticipated mine clearance capacity for 1997. It is estimated that a force of some 2,000 people would be required to address priority tasks in 1997, so that refugees and internally displaced persons can return to their homes and reconstruction can begin. To date, the estimated funded mine clearance capacity available for 1997 is less than 800 personnel. The UN programme will therefore train a 1,200 deminer capacity to fill the anticipated gap and will encourage the development of employment mechanisms for this capacity. Depending on the time required to establish these employment mechanisms the UN programme may provide direct employment for some of the trained deminers as an interim measure.

The Programme, with an estimated cost of US$ 38.9 million, consists of four major operational components, which will be coordinated by the United Nations Mine Action Centre. The operational components are:

a) Mine Awareness
b) Mine Information and Minefield Marking
c) Mine and UXO clearance
d) Training

Mine Awareness. A number of organisations are already taking part in mine awareness initiatives. The UN Mine Action Centre (MAC) is expected to coordinate these efforts. The UN Programme for 1997 therefore makes provision for the MAC to carry out the following tasks:

a) Combine existing initiatives into an integrated National Mine Awareness Programme
b) Assist the Cantons and Districts to set up centres controlled by Mine Awareness Coordinators responsible for mine awareness education at local level
c) Refine and develop education materials, including material for schools
d) Design a multi-media campaign aimed at the Bosnia and Herzegovina population and organisations operating in the country, to be implemented by participating organisations.

The budget for this component of the Programme is **US$ 500,000**.

Mine Information and Minefield Marking. The consolidation of mine information is a central task of the MAC. In addition, the MAC will assist local authorities to develop the capacity to mark minefields in such a way that people can clearly identify the mine danger and are restrained from entry. The following activities are included in this component:

a) Establishment of a comprehensive mine data base to provide input for priority setting by the Government and local administrations, and to support mine clearance by all Agencies.

b) Training and initial employment of 20 minefield marking teams (five men each) to be deployed to mark minefields. These teams will also carry out surveys of the incomplete minefield data information to refine the perimeters. The employment of these teams will be taken over by the local authorities within six months of being deployed.

The budget for this component of the programme totals **US$ 4 million**, which provides for the employment of 80 local staff. In addition, eight international experts who would supervise activities are required to be provided by donor governments.

Mine/UXO Clearance. The mine/UXO (unexploded ordinance) clearance component is designed to provide complete safety from the danger of mines, in high priority areas, by clearing mines/UXOs, mine areas and minefields. The only way to completely eliminate the dangers posed by mines to the population is to undertake the systematic clearance of

mines/UXOs, mined areas and minefields. Mine clearance includes the verification of areas as being free from mines and includes the rendering safe of unexploded ordnance hazards. It includes house clearance. A range of mine clearance techniques will be employed appropriate to the priority, urgency and end use requirements for the areas being cleared. Activities are:

a) The employment and on-the-job training of 28 mine/house clearance teams (30 men each) to support humanitarian and reconstruction requirements.

b) The employment of 16 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams (2 men each).

The mine clearance capacity established under this Programme will supplement the capacity being provided under the Programmes already funded by the European Commission, United States Government, World Bank and Norwegian People's Aid. Deminers will be either employed by the local authorities or employed through non-governmental organisations. Only where these options are not possible, deminers will be directly employed by the UN, and this for a limited period of time pending arrangements for employment by a locally-based organisation.

This component has a budget of **US$ 21.9 million** in cash, and requires in-kind contributions of 36 international experts who would supervise the work.

Training. The training component will provide individuals and groups with the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their tasks within mine clearance programmes. All personnel and groups operating within the mine clearance programme require training to enable them to perform their allocated tasks effectively, efficiently and safely. The personnel requiring training include mine awareness coordinators, mined area information gatherers, minefield marking personnel, mine clearance teams, house clearance teams, Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams, mine clearance supervisors, trainers and instructors staff, and MAC staff.

As an immediate priority the MAC will establish, on behalf of the concerned national authorities, a central Training Centre which will also have mobile training teams to organise the training of 1,200 personnel over a period of six months beginning in January 1997. The training will include mine clearance, EOD, minefield survey and marking, and management training. The training centre will be transferred to the designated national authorities, as soon as management structures are in place.

This component of the programme will be managed directly by the MAC. It has a budget of **US$ 5.9 million** in cash, in-kind contributions of 34 international experts for a period of six months to supervise the training.

The MAC. The range of activities described in the Programme above, together with the activities being sponsored by bilateral donors, need to be coordinated by an institution at the national level. It is anticipated that an organisation will be mandated for this task by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the meantime, the Government has requested the United Nations to set up a Mine Action Centre, to coordinate the efforts of the international

community with those of the various national and local organisations working in the field. As soon as the Government organisation is in a position to take on this work, the MAC will begin the process of transferring its capacity to the national body. As a first step, the MAC will employ suitably qualified staff representing all communities in the country to be trained within the MAC.

The MAC is a unit responsible to the DHA in New York, and is supervised locally by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. Policy matters affecting the Mine Action Programme are reviewed locally by a Mine Action Task Force, which is one of the Task Forces established in the context of the High Representative's Economic Task Force, and which is chaired by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

The MAC's responsibilities, which will become those of the national body, will include:

a) Develop and operate a mines information system to collect, collate and distribute information about mine fields;
b) Develop and operate a technical mines data base, providing details of all mines found in the country;
c) Develop a national plan for a detailed minefield survey;
d) Develop a national plan for minefield marking;
e) Develop a national mine awareness programme;
f) Provide mine awareness training to aid workers in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
g) Develop at national and regional levels a list of mine clearance priority tasks;
h) Develop, and assist in implementing, a mine clearance works programme;
i) Develop, and assist in implementing, a system for quality assurance of mine clearance activities;
j) Develop, and monitor the application of technical and safety standards;
k) Develop, and assist in implementing a national training programme for deminers;
l) Develop a programme to provide management training to the nationally recruited staff involved in management of mine action projects;
m) Provide technical assistance to bilateral donors in project selection and implementation;
n) Develop and manage a national coordinating mechanisms bringing together all governments and agencies involved in the programme.

The MAC has established a Headquarters in Sarajevo, and plans to have four Regional Offices in Banja Luka, Bihac, Mostar and Tuzla. A total of 13 international staff and 53 locally recruited staff will be employed at the Headquarters, while 2 international staff and 16 national staff will be employed at each regional office. The total budget requirement for this MAC coordination structure in 1997 is estimated at **US$ 6.6 million**.

Budget. Funds are urgently required to implement the programmes described above. A summary of the overall budget is provided below. As at 1 November 1996, funds totalling US$ 5.5 million have been identified, which are expected to be available on 1 January 1997 towards this Programme. A balance of US$ 33.4 million is therefore required in order to fully

fund all aspects of the Programme. As an immediate first step it is vital that the resources are immediately identified to guarantee the funding of the Training component for the first six months of 1997 (US$ 4.6 million) as well as the Mine Information component (US$ 700,000) and the MAC coordination (US$ 5.2 million) for the same period.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Budget Item	US$
Mine Awareness	500,000
Mine Information and Minefield Marking	4,000,000
Mine/UXO Clearance	21,900,000
Training	5,900,000
Component Costs	**32,300,000**
MAC Coordination and four Regional Offices	6,600,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	**38,900,000**

Croatia

Mine contamination. It is estimated that there may be up to three million mines in Croatia, with the bulk of these being distributed along the former confrontation lines in the Krajina region. Mines were predominantly (but not exclusively) laid to protect defensive positions along the confrontation lines. However, mines were also placed in areas of strategic or economic importance, such as railway lines, utility substations and pipelines and even areas like Plitvice National Park. Not all minefields are marked and, where marking does exist, it is not always consistent or accurate. There is also, as a result of four years of fighting, considerable Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) contamination in the areas in which there has been conflict, including areas like Dubrovnik.

Mine Casualties. According to a WHO CDDMS Survey in November 1995, 649 people have been permanently disabled in Croatia since 1991 as a direct cause of land mines. Land mines have been the most common cause for amputations, of which there have been 956 since 1991. Other statistics suggest that some 300 children were killed, and 1000 injured by mines and other UXO. One survey suggests that in the area formerly known as "Sector North" there were somewhere between 50-100 mine casualties per month in the first half of 1995.

Local Mine Clearance Activities. Mine clearance is currently underway, but resources still need to be developed. In the past, mine clearance efforts have been carried out by components of the Croatian Army, Special Police and Civil Defense. In recognition of the scale of the problem, the Croatian Government established a demining agency known as MUNGOS on 1 June 1996. MUNGOS is currently the main agency responsible for demining activities.

Mine contamination is not a short term problem. The mine and UXO contamination in Croatia will be a major obstacle to a return to normalcy in the regions that have been involved in the conflict. It is our estimate that the extent of contamination in Croatia is such that, should a thousand mine clearers be committed to the task, it will take some 25 years to clear Croatia of mines.

Involvement of the UN in Mine Clearance. The UN Mine Action Centre in Croatia was set up by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) to assist the Government of Croatia in developing its existing national mine-clearance programme. The MAC provides advice on all aspects of this comprehensive mine action programme, including mine clearance, mine survey, mine-field marking and mine awareness training. It advises and is intended to assist the Government in developing national agencies responsible for demining activities throughout Croatia and in raising funds for mine-related activities. The MAC is based in Zagreb and has established three regional offices in Knin, Vukovar and Daruvar. There will soon be another in Karlovac. All offices are already involved in mine survey and data-gathering. Furthermore, the office in Vukovar is currently engaged in providing advice on contractual arrangements to UNTAES and demining agencies.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

BUDGET ITEM	US$
Running of MAC and Regional Offices	2,000,000
Development of mechanical mine clearance capacity	9,000,000
Development of mine sensing dog capacity	2,000,000
Acquisition of mine protected vehicle	7,000,000
Cost of mine clearance teams' recruitment and salary	7,000,000
Training costs of mine clearance teams	700,000
Equipment costs of mine clearance teams	41,000,000
Mine clearance tasks being undertaken for UNHCR/UNTAES	3,000,000
Mine awareness training for IDPs and refugees	300,000
Creation of explosive ordnance demolition capacity	15,000,000
Total programme costs	**87,000,000**
Funded by Croatian Government	**63,700,000**
Balance	**23,300,000**

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

STRATEGY, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES FOR 1997

WFP is responsible for coordinating food aid throughout Former Yugoslavia. With its regional headquarters in Sarajevo and with eight sub-offices located throughout the region, WFP works closely with other UN Agencies, local and international NGOs, local authorities and donors to coordinate effectively an integrated food aid programme targeted to refugees, IDPs and other war victims. Together with its partners, WFP assesses food aid requirements and then resources the required commodities and financial support necessary for programme implementation, including the costs of transport, storage and handling of commodities to and within the region for distribution to needy beneficiaries.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

The end of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina has not led to a sizeable return of refugees and IDPs. UNHCR estimates that, by the end of October 1996, only between 220,000-245,000 refugees and IDPs out of some two million people have been able to return to their places of origin. The pace of improvements in the socio-economic conditions of the region has been very slow and, in the still fragile peace environment, the UN foresees the need for continued humanitarian assistance over a two-year period of stabilisation after the recent elections in Bosnia. With the start of a second year of peace, the focus of WFP's food aid programme will be on the truly needy, especially those in collective centres and institutions. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, priority will be given to the most vulnerable to ensure access to a basic food lifeline. For the less vulnerable, who must face the future without firm employment prospects, food aid resources will be used, where feasible, to foster economic recovery and to encourage self-reliance.

In the context of economic and social transition throughout the region, WFP's programme for 1997 aims at supporting the most vulnerable whilst scaling down relief assistance in line with the settlement movements of refugees and IDPs, and where food security improves for other war victims. The second strand of WFP's strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina is to provide indirect support to at-risk population groups through schemes aimed at economic revival.

The overall planning strategy for food aid in the region is coordinated by UNHCR, in accordance with the MOU between the two Agencies. However, by January 1997, WFP will directly manage its food aid programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina, having resumed overall responsibility for food aid targeting and distribution formerly undertaken by UNHCR during the years of the war. The beneficiary caseload in Bosnia and Herzegovina is expected to decrease from 1,900,000 at the start of 1997 to 1,100,000 by the end of the year. Included in that caseload are 1,500,000 beneficiaries directly targeted for relief distribution, 200,000 reached through rehabilitation schemes and approximately 200,000 beneficiaries under a contingency plan devised for the winter months and to meet the needs of additional returnees.

The total 1997 WFP gross food requirements for the region are estimated at 204,511 MTs, with a food value of US$ 75 million. Transport costs have been estimated at approximately

US$ 38.4 million. Budget estimates for direct and indirect logistics, monitoring and administrative support costs are about US$ 15 million. In total, WFP's budget estimate for its programmes throughout the region for 1997 amounts to US$ 127.5 million dollars. A breakdown of the 1997 budget estimates, for each former republic where WFP supplies food aid is shown in the attached tables. The total volume of food aid represents close to a 40 percent reduction from the estimated 1996 requirements.

The WFP food basket for 1997 will be reduced to four commodities: wheat flour, beans, vegetable oil, and sugar. These commodities will cover basic food needs while allowing for a simpler and more cost-effective delivery and distribution system. Notably, the quantities of sugar in the 1997 Appeal are higher than in the 1996 Appeal, in order to release household purchasing power and to partially compensate for the elimination of other commodities which were included in some food baskets during the war years.

WFP will also continue into 1997 its programme of assistance to refugees in Eastern Slavonia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in close partnership with UNHCR, government authorities, IFRC and/or local Red Cross societies.

With the progressive return or integration of refugees and IDPs throughout the region and improved access to food by the Bosnian population, relief food aid needs in 1997 may further decrease. However, no significant reduction is likely until after the winter months.

WFP will continue to consolidate its food aid programmes through strengthening food aid coordination, beneficiary identification, programme monitoring and logistical support. A gradual shift away from direct distribution of food aid relief in Bosnia and Herzegovina in favour of projects that promote economic rehabilitation and growth, is foreseen as well. In pursuing this plan, emphasis will be placed on women's groups and partnerships with NGOs. WFP will continue to work with government counterparts to build local capacity and to ensure a smooth transition as international food aid decreases in the improving post-war period.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES BY COUNTRY

Bosnia and Herzegovina

By January 1997, WFP will have resumed full responsibility for managing the food aid programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A new strategy aimed at addressing the changing food aid needs in the post-war environment will be implemented. Beginning with a caseload of 1.9 million beneficiaries, WFP aims to consolidate food aid activities and improve the selection of beneficiaries, to be based solely on need and vulnerability. Increased support will be given to projects that promote economic rehabilitation, employment generation and household food security. WFP will also support local authorities in mobilising other resources for national social assistance programmes. These efforts are expected to lead to a substantial reduction in international relief food assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina by the end of 1997.

The WFP approach to food aid in Bosnia and Herzegovina demands a high level of coordination with UNHCR as the lead UN Agency for humanitarian assistance. Other UN Agencies are important partners as well, such as FAO for agricultural data and project support,

the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) for technical advice on local food-processing capacities, and ILO for employment creation support. Outside the UN, coordination is carried out with local and international NGOs, government counterparts and representatives of the donor community. WFP coordination with other international bodies such as the World Bank and the EU will continue, with emphasis on schemes to build national and local capacity in the sector of social assistance and to generate employment opportunities. To further support the integrated efforts of the international community, WFP will continue to be an active participant in the World Bank/EU-sponsored task forces on employment and food and agriculture.

To develop an appropriate food aid strategy for the changing situation, WFP undertook in mid-1996 a series of programme field visits throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. These field visits were guided by the recommendations of the joint WFP/FAO/UNHCR/Donor Food Aid Needs Assessment Mission Report released in July 1996 and the outcome of a 1996 WFP vulnerability study, co-sponsored by UNHCR. Under that strategy, the role of food aid will shift away from direct nutritional support for survival, as provided during the war years, to income support for the vulnerable and the promotion of rehabilitation activities for economic revival. WFP's food aid programme strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997 consists of four interconnected components: (1) consolidation and coordination of food aid activities, (2) direct targeting of food aid to the most vulnerable to provide the necessary social safety net, (3) indirect targeting of food aid for economic revival and rehabilitation, and (4) a gradual phasing down of food aid as conditions permit. In addition, provision is made for a contingency plan to ensure adequate food supply throughout the harsh winter months in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to support needy returnees throughout the year.

The key to WFP's strategy is to meet the food needs of the most needy and vulnerable through a better focussed approach to beneficiary selection and assistance. With new criteria in place, based on household income and vulnerability indicators for screening of current and potential beneficiaries, WFP expects to gradually reduce the number of beneficiaries by de-selecting those who no longer qualify, while ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable are being met. By carefully selecting the most needy, WFP will use its limited resources to provide them with a ration suitable to cover 80 percent of their daily calorific requirements (including 100 percent of their cereal requirements) while the less needy will receive a partial ration. WFP's strategy does not differentiate beneficiaries by social group, but rather by criteria based only on need and vulnerability.

At the start of 1997, relief food assistance will be distributed to an estimated 1,500,000 beneficiaries. At the same time, another 400,000 beneficiaries will be indirectly targeted through rehabilitation schemes or covered under a contingency plan to ensure adequate supplies during the winter months and provide for the needs of returning refugees in the spring.

Under the relief food distribution component, the food basket will include four basic commodities (wheat flour, beans, vegetable oil, sugar) for the first priority group of beneficiaries (most vulnerable) and three commodities (wheat flour, oil, sugar) for the second group (at risk). First-priority beneficiaries will receive 14.55 kg of food per month, while all other beneficiaries will receive a 7.35 kg basket per month. Total beneficiary numbers are expected to decrease from 1,900,000 at the start of 1997 to 1,100,000 by the end of the year.

Likewise, food aid requirements are expected to decrease from 17,565 MTs per month in early 1997 to 12,405 MTs per month by the end of the year.

For extremely vulnerable individuals with special physiological or dietary needs, WFP will continue the local production and distribution of high-protein biscuits (HPB) through the first quarter of 1997 to approximately 150,000 individuals throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Available additional supplementary food programmes will be implemented in 1997 in partnership with NGOs.

To provide the necessary logistical support for programme implementation during 1997, the WFP Bosnia Logistics Unit (BLU) will be extended. Since its establishment in April 1996, BLU has succeeded in creating cost-effective delivery systems to 33 delivery points throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina with commercially contracted transporters, thus eliminating the need for the international trucking fleet used during the war. BLU has also conducted assessments of the grain milling industry, supervised the installation of a new WFP communications network that allows for direct and free communications throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, and assessed the logistical capacity of the government while identifying requirements for technical equipment and infrastructure repairs. To continue to provide its logistical services and assessments throughout 1997, BLU will need to maintain four out of the five international staff already funded within the BLU budget, maintain and upgrade its communications network, purchase additional vehicles, and commission consultants to examine food-processing industries, alternate cost-effective transport and storage options, and other various logistical services.

The following table shows the estimated 1997 monthly food aid needs for Bosnia and Herzegovina by beneficiary category.

	BENEFICIARY NUMBERS BY TYPE					FOOD NEEDS BY COMMODITY				
Time Period	Vulnerable	At Risk	WFP Projects	Winter Returnee Contingency	Total Beneficiaries	Flour	Pulses	Oil	Sugar	Total Food per Month
January	500 000	1 000 000	200 000	200 000	1 900 000	14 400	600	1 425	1 140	17 565
February	500 000	1 000 000	200 000	200 000	1 900 000	14 400	600	1 425	1 140	17 565
March	500 000	1 000 000	200 000	200 000	1 900 000	14 400	600	1 425	1 140	17 565
April	500 000	1 000 000	200 000	200 000	1 900 000	14 400	600	1 425	1 140	17 565
May	600 000	400 000	500 000	200 000	1 700 000	13 800	720	1 275	1 020	16 815
June	600 000	400 000	500 000	200 000	1 700 000	13 800	720	1 275	1 020	16 815
July	600 000	400 000	500 000	200 000	1 700 000	13 800	720	1 275	1 020	16 815
August	600 000	400 000	500 000	200 000	1 700 000	13 800	720	1 275	1 020	16 815
September	600 000	-	300 000	200 000	1 100 000	10 200	720	825	660	12 405
October	600 000	-	300 000	200 000	1 100 000	10 200	720	825	660	12 405
November	600 000	-	300 000	200 000	1 100 000	10 200	720	825	660	12 405
December	600 000	-	300 000	200 000	1 100 000	10 200	720	825	660	12 405
		Totals for 1997				153 600	8 160	14 100	11 280	187 140
				kg flour	kg pulses		kg oil	kg sugar		
Monthly individual rations for Vulnerable Beneficiaries:				12	1.2		0.75	0.6	14.55	
Monthly individual rations for At Risk beneficiaries: 7.35				6	0		0.75	0.6	7.35	

Croatia

ECHO is expected to continue into 1997 the direct supply of food aid to refugees and IDPs in Croatia, excluding Eastern Slavonia. The number of refugees and IDPs is gradually decreasing

as they return to their place of origin or settle elsewhere. WFP is not directly involved in the food aid programme in Croatia outside Eastern Slavonia.

During 1997, WFP will continue its food aid programme in Eastern Slavonia, working in co-operation with UNHCR, the lead UN Agency for humanitarian assistance. WFP's food aid programme is closely linked to the UN protection/transitional role in the UN-protected areas of Croatia. As authority for Eastern Slavonia is being transferred from UNTAES to the Croatian Government, WFP will review with ECHO arrangements to address any residual food aid needs. For planning purposes, the current number of 45,000 beneficiaries is expected to continue to need food aid until the end of 1997. Full rations of 14.55 kg per month including wheat flour, beans, oil and sugar will be distributed to beneficiaries in collective centres with limited access to other resources, while individuals in private accommodation will receive a partial ration of all four commodities, totalling 7.35 kg per month.

The following table shows the estimated 1997 monthly food aid needs for Eastern Slavonia by beneficiary category:

	BENEFICIARY NUMBERS BY TYPE			FOOD NEEDS BY COMMODITY				
Time Period	Collective Centre	Private Accommodation	TOTAL	Flour	Pulses	Oil	Sugar	Total Food per Month
January	450	44 550	45 000	273	0.54	34	27	334
February	450	44 550	45 000	273	0.54	34	27	334
March	450	44 550	45 000	273	0.54	34	27	334
April	450	44 550	45 000	273	0.54	34	27	334
May	450	44 550	45 000	273	0.54	34	27	334
June	450	44 550	45 000	273	0.54	34	27	334
July	450	44 550	45 000	273	0.54	34	27	334
August	450	44 550	45 000	273	0.54	34	27	334
September	450	44 550	45 000	273	0.54	34	27	334
October	450	44 550	45 000	273	0.54	34	27	334
November	450	44 550	45 000	273	0.54	34	27	334
December	450	44 550	45 000	273	0.54	34	27	334
			Totals for 1997	3 272	6.48	405	324	4 008

	kg flour	kg pulses	kg oil	kg sugar
Monthly individual rations for collective centre beneficiaries: 14.55 kg	12	1.2	0.75	0.6
Monthly individual rations for private accommodation beneficiaries: 7.35 kg	06	0	0.75	0.6

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Serbia and Montenegro

The results of a recent census undertaken in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are expected to quantify the population of refugees that intends to repatriate, integrate locally or seek third country re-settlement. The WFP food aid programme for refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is complementary to the food aid provided directly by ECHO. The WFP food basket will consist of wheat flour and beans to beneficiaries in collective centres, while those housed in private accommodation will only receive wheat flour. During 1997, food aid will be increasingly targeted and, subject to availability of resources, WFP may consider contributing to an internationally-supported integration package for those refugees who wish to remain in their host country. For planning purposes, at the start of 1997 the beneficiary caseload is foreseen at 398,000 out of the preliminary census figure of 566,275 refugees.

The following table shows the estimated 1997 monthly food aid needs for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by beneficiary category.

	BENEFICIARY NUMBERS BY TYPE			FOOD NEEDS BY COMMODITY		
TIME PERIOD	COLLECTIVE CENTERS	PRIVATE ACCOMMODATION	TOTAL	Flour	Pulses	TOTAL FOOD PER MONTH
JANUARY	54000	344,000	398,000	2,712	65	2,777
FEBRUARY	54000	344,000	398,000	2,712	65	2,777
MARCH	54000	344,000	398,000	2,712	65	2,777
APRIL	31000	201,500	232,500	1,581	37	1,618
MAY	31000	201,500	232,500	1,581	37	1,618
JUNE	31000	201,500	232,500	1,581	37	1,618
		TOTALS FOR 1997:		12,879	306	13,185

Monthly individual ration for Collective Center beneficiaries is 13.2 kg: 12 kg flour 1.2 kg pulses
Monthly individual ration for Private Accommodation beneficiaries is 6 kg: 6 kg flour

WFP will monitor the repatriation/integration process and the availability of government resources to support integration with a view to assessing any food aid requirements beyond June 1997.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The returnee programme is moving relatively quickly in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. WFP and UNHCR expect to completely phase out the food aid programme by the end of June 1997. The beneficiary caseload is expected to total less than 5,000 by early 1997 and decrease by half in the spring. The food aid programme in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia consists of four basic commodities with full rations to beneficiaries in collective centres and partial rations of three commodities only to those in private accommodation.

The following table shows the estimated 1997 monthly food aid needs for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by beneficiary category

	BENEFICIARY NUMBERS BY TYPE			FOOD NEEDS BY COMMODITY				
Time Period	Collective Centre	Private Accommodation	TOTAL	Flour	Pulses	Oil	Sugar	Total Food per Month
January	600	4 400	**5 000**	33.60	0.72	3.75	3.00	**41.07**
February	600	4 400	**5 000**	33.60	0.72	3.75	3.00	**41.07**
March	600	4 400	**5 000**	33.60	0.72	3.75	3.00	**41.07**
April	-	2 500	**2 500**	15.00	-	1.88	1.50	**18.38**
May	-	2 500	**2 500**	15.00	-	1.88	1.50	**18.38**
June	-	2 500	**2 500**	15.00	-	1.88	1.50	**18.38**
			Totals for 1997	**145.80**	**2.16**	**16.88**	**13.50**	**178.34**

	kg flour	kg pulses	kg oil	kg sugar
Monthly individual rations for collective centre beneficiaries: 14.55 kg	12	1.2	0.75	0.6
Monthly individual rations for private accommodation beneficiaries: 7.35 kg	06	0	0.75	0.6

WFP will monitor the repatriation/integration process and the availability of government resources to support integration with a view to assessing any food aid requirements beyond June 1997.

1997 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

SECTOR	US$
Food value	68,025,715
Transport costs	34,136,589
Direct and indirect logistics, monitoring and administrative support	14,508,062
TOTAL FOOD AID PROGRAMME	**127,460,907**

REGIONAL FOOD AID NEEDS

January - December 1997

(Quantities in Metric Tons)

	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia		Federal Republic of Yugoslavia			Total	Less Projected c/over stocks & c/over pledges *on 1 Jan 1997*	Balance of Requirements *(Jan-Dec 1997)*
		Excluding E. Slavonia	Eastern Slavonia	Serbia	Montenegro	Federal Republic of Macedonia			
	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months			
Wheatflour	153,600	36,000	3,272	12,150	729	146	**205,897**	22,000	**183,897**
Vegetable Oil	14,100	0	405	0	0	17	**14,522**	0	**14,522**
Pulses (beans)	8,160	0	6	295	11	2	**8,475**	0	**8,475**
Sugar	11,280	0	324	0	0	13.5	**11,618**	0	**11,618**
ECHO 12 Item Food Basket	0	12,000	0	3,780	420	0	**16,200**	0	**16,200**
TOTAL - INCLUDING ECHO	**187,140**	**48,000**	**4,008**	**16,225**	**1,160**	**178**	**256,711**	**22,000**	**234,712**
TOTAL - WFP REQUIREMENTS	**187,140**	---	**4,008**	**12,445**	**740**	**178**	**204,511**	**22,000**	**182,511**

Please Note:

All food will be provided through WFP and partner NGOs except the 12 item food basket provided by ECHO in Serbia, Montenegro and Croatia (excluding E. Slavonia) and the wheat flour provided by ECHO in Croatia (excluding E. Slavonia).

REGIONAL BUDGET OF FOOD AID NEEDS SUPPLIES BY WFP

January - December 1997

(Amounts in US$)

ITEM	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia		Federal Republic of Yugoslavia			Total		Balance of Requirements *(Jan-Dec 1997)*
		Excluding E. Slavonia	Eastern Slavonia	Serbia	Montenegro	Federal Republic of Macedonia			
Food	68,826,600	0	1,498,338	3,928,860	231,930	66,400	**74,552,128**	---	**74,552,128**
Transport	35,238,462	0	831,635	2,175,421	120,513	34,686	**38,400,718**	---	**38,400,717**
Less Carryover Stocks and Pledges	*8,221,950*	*0*	*459,540*	*1,837,392*	*344,744*	*46,919*	***10,910,545***	---	***10,910,545***
Direct Support Costs	6,744,396	0	160,831	495,186	29,445	7,600	**7,437,458**	---	**7,437,458**
Bosnia Logistics Unit (BLU)	1,160,000	0	0	0	0	0	**1,160,000**	---	**1,160,000**
Indirect Support Costs (BLU)	177,480	0	0	0	0	0	**177,480**	---	**177,480**
Indirect Support Costs (EMOP)	5,318,854	0	111,863	280,622	16,910	4,875	**5,733,124**	---	**5,733,124**
TOTAL - WFP ONLY	**109,243,842**	**0**	**2,143,127**	**5,042,697**	**54,054**	**66,642**	**116,550,363**	---	**116,550,362**

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
FOOD AID NEEDS
(January - December 1997)

Commodity		Total Requirement		Pledged/Carryover		Balance Required	
	US$/MTs	MTs	US$	MTs	US$	MTs	US$
Wheatflour	310	153,600	47,616,000	16,500	5,115,000	137,100	42,501,000
Vegetable Oil	850	14,100	11,985,000	0	0	14,100	11,985,000
Beans	550	8,160	4,488,000	0	0	8,160	4,488,000
Sugar	420	11,280	4,737,600	0	0	11,280	4,737,600
Total Commodity	---	**187,140**	**68,826,600**	**16,500**	**5,115,000**	**170,640**	**63,711,600**
External Transport	91.3	---	17,085,882	---	1,506,450	---	15,579,432
ITSH	97	---	18,152,580	---	1,600,500	---	16,552,080
TOTAL		**187,140**	**104,065,062**	**16,500**	**8,221,950**	**170,640**	**95,843,112**

CROATIA (Excluding Eastern Slavonia)
FOOD AID NEEDS
(January - December 1997)

Commodity	US$/MTs	Total Requirement		Pledged/Carryover		Balance Required	
		MTs	US$	MTs	US$	MTs	US$
Wheatflour		36,000				36,000	
Vegetable Oil							
Beans							
Sugar							
ECHO 12 Item Food Basket		12,000				12,000	
Total Commodity		**48,000**				**48,000**	
External Transport							
ITSH							
TOTAL		**48,000**				**48,000**	

Please Note:
Complete information not yet available from ECHO

CROATIA (EASTERN SLAVONIA)
FOOD AID NEEDS
(January - December 1997)

Budget Items		Total Requirement		Pledged/Carryover		Balance Required	
	US$/MTs	MTs	US$	MTs	US$	MTs	US$
Wheatflour	310	3,272	1,014,444	888	275,280	2,384	739,164
Vegetable Oil	850	405	344,250	0	0	405	344,250
Beans	550	6.48	3,564	0	0	6	3,564
Sugar	420	324	136,080	0	0	324	136,080
Total Commodity	---	**4,008**	**1,498,338**	**888**	**275,280**	**3,120**	**1,223,058**
External Transport	77.5	---	310,611	---	68,820	---	241,791
ITSH	130	---	521,024	---	115,440	---	405,584
TOTAL		**4,008**	**2,329,973**	**888**	**459,540**	**3,120**	**1,870,433**

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA: SERBIA
FOOD AID NEEDS
(January - December 1997)

Budget Items	US$/MTs	Total Requirement		Pledged/Carryover		Balance Required	
		MTs	US$	MTs	US$	MTs	US$
Wheatflour	310	12,150	3,766,500	3,790	1,174,900	8,360	2,591,600
Vegetable Oil	850	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans	550	295	162,360	0	0	295	162,360
Sugar	420	0	0	0	0	0	0
ECHO 12 Item Food Basket	??	3,780	??	??	??	??	??
Total Commodity (WFP Only)	---	**12,445**	**3,928,860**	**3,790**	**1,174,900**	**8,655**	**2,753,960**
External Transport	93	---	1,154,915	---	351,712	---	803,203
ITSH	82	---	1,020,506	---	310,780	---	709,726
TOTAL		**12,445**	**6,104,281**	**3,790**	**1,837,392**	**8,655**	**4,266,889**

Please Note:
Complete information not yet available from ECHO
Totals include WFP commodities only

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA: MONTENEGRO
FOOD AID NEEDS
(January - December 1997)

Budget Items		Total Requirement		Pledged/Carryover		Balance Required	
	US$/MTs	MTs	US$	MTs	US$	MTs	US$
Wheatflour	310	'29	225,990	729	225,990	0	0
Vegetable Oil	850	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beans	550	10 8	5,940	0	0	11	5,940
Sugar	420	0	0	0	0	0	0
ECHO 12 Item Food Basket	??	420	??	??	??	??	??
Total Commodity (WFP Only)	---	**740**	**231,930**	**729**	**225,990**	**11**	**5,940**
External Transport	97 9	---	72,426	---	71,369	---	1,057
ITSH	65	---	48,087	---	47,385	---	702
TOTAL		**740**	**352,443**	**729**	**344,744**	**11**	**7,699**

Please Note:
Complete information not yet available from ECHO
Totals include WFP commodities only

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
FOOD AID NEEDS
(January - December 1997)

Budget Items		Total Requirement		Pledged/Carryover		Balance Required	
	US$/MTs	MTs	US$	MTs	US$	MTs	US$
Wheatflour	310	145.80	45,198	93	28,830	53	16,368
Vegetable Oil	850	16.88	14,344	0	0	17	14,344
Beans	550	2.16	1,188	0	0	2	1,188
Sugar	420	13.50	5,670	0	0	14	5,670
Total Commodity	---	**178.34**	**66,400**	**93**	**28,830**	**85**	**37,570**
External Transport	92.5	---	16,496	---	8,603	---	7,893
ITSH	102	---	18,190	---	9,486	---	8,704
TOTAL		**178.34**	**101,086**	**93**	**46,919**	**85**	**54,167**

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

INTRODUCTION

In line with the overall objectives of this Appeal, particularly those related to capacity building, UNICEF is assisting in the provision of basic social services for women and children in the Republics of Former Yugoslavia in the current post-war period. UNICEF activities are vital to guarantee the widest possible access and availability of social services for the most vulnerable population. The main strategy used is the strengthening of governments and local administrations' capacity to deliver these services, particularly in war-affected areas. This also includes assistance to professional networks of service providers. All UNICEF activities are planned and implemented in full consultation and collaboration with government institutions, UNHCR, WHO, UNESCO and various NGOs.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNICEF continues to participate actively in the sectoral task forces and working groups in Health and Education, sharing its field experience and contributing to policy making especially as regards to programmes being developed for the purposes of the World Bank and EU funding. UNICEF plays a key role in these task forces in advocating services for children in areas of early childhood development and PHC. In the education task force, UNICEF provides technical support and offers its networking services to the World Bank project development process, as was the case with the organisation of the policy round tables on Early Childhood Education and Education Planning.

In the other countries of the Former Yugoslavia UNICEF is cooperating through linkages provided by the inter-agency coordination meetings organised by UNHCR. In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNICEF supported a survey of Romany children. This study is now serving as a base for on-going inter-agency dialogue and programming with international NGOs working with this group of children. In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, UNICEF is cooperating on health and nutrition programmes with WHO and WFP through the regular coordination mechanism provided by UNHCR.

UNICEF has country programmes in all countries of the Former Yugoslavia, with the exception of Slovenia. These programmes are built upon projects and activities started in the earlier emergency assistance phase of UNICEF operations. UNICEF assistance has now largely moved from the provision of emergency supplies for health, education and social welfare services to such longer-term capacity-building activities as provision of technical expertise, support of training seminars for professionals, and improvement of local management of services. Such pilot projects as the establishment of PHC facilities in municipalities, introduction of inter-active learning in schools, and creation of psycho-social services in primary schools have given satisfactory results and will now be extended to other locations. The Appeal presents only the priority activities and interventions crucial for the restoration of basic services in education, health, nutritional and social welfare.

In consultation with UN partners, UNICEF has prepared contingency plans for each concerned country in case of any sudden emergencies. These include the build-up of emergency stockpiles of essential health, medical and sanitation items, as well as training of local authorities in emergency preparedness and mobilisation.

UNICEF's assistance needs for the countries of Former Yugoslavia for 1997 are estimated at US$ 18.9 million. Under the 1996 Appeal, UNICEF received a substantial proportion of funds requested (US$ 13.6 millions of the US$ 20.7 million requested).

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

UNICEF works with the ministries of Health, Education and Social Welfare both in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska, in close coordination with WHO.

In **health**, priority assistance is needed in immunisation, promotion of breast-feeding, maternal health and nutrition, care of the newborn and promotion of personal hygiene and community sanitation. Through health interventions, about 900,000 children under 14 years and 55,000 pregnant and lactating women will be reached. The capacity of national professionals will be strengthened through training. The efficiency of basic health services will be improved through cost-effective mechanisms.

In **the Expanded Programme of Immunisation** (EPI), the situation in the earlier poorly covered locations has significantly improved from the 33 percent coverage in 1995 to 60 percent in 1996, thanks to catch-up emergency operations. In better covered areas, the increase has been respectively from 54 to 76 percent. UNICEF will strengthen the Ministry of Health's capacities in order to reach an overall EPI goal of 90 percent as soon as possible. To ensure that the recent outbreaks of polio in Albania and Kosovo do not spread to Bosnia, UNICEF, in partnership with WHO, will support activities to eliminate this disease. UNICEF will continue to supply vaccines and consumable materials in addition to assistance for the restoration of the country's cold chain capacity, and upgrading logistics. Various media channels will be used to increase public awareness about the consequences of poor immunisation coverage.

The lessons learned in Sarajevo's **PHC** pilot project will be applied in an expanded project covering other cantons and regions. The creation of more health centres (ambulanta) managed by family health teams will involve increased support for local workers and managers, through training, material and logistics, as well as the provision of computer system to help the ambulanta to monitor the general health of the population. The new role of family health teams and ambulantas will require reliable base-line data on the health of the population. UNICEF will also provide technical assistance in developing the needed data bases. Training activities in the rational use of drugs will be linked to the establishment of an essential drug list. Health education in schools will continue as a vital part of the preventive health programme.

In **maternal and child care,** UNICEF will help improve pre-natal care and safe delivery practices, immunisation and breast-feeding through training and technical assistance. Basic supplies, essential drugs, as well as information materials will be provided for health workers and mothers.

UNICEF will continue to advocate for appropriate health and nutrition measures and **correct infant feeding practices** in hospitals, health centres, maternities and child care institutions, as well as homes. Information will be provided on the benefits of breast-feeding and the

disadvantages of using breast milk substitutes. Information and training on correct infant feeding practices will be given to health professionals and mothers, and the establishment of baby-friendly hospitals will be promoted. A National Coordinating Committee will lead the implementation of the programme.

Due to the increase in **iron and iodine deficiencies** among children and women, UNICEF will assist in the early detection of micronutrient deficiencies. Preventive health education activities will be supported in addition to the provision of micronutrient supplements to the population at risk. UNICEF will also assist the Ministry of Health in reviewing and implementing the legislation on salt iodization.

In **water and sanitation**, UNICEF will support a sanitation programme in pre- and primary schools. Teaching modules on hygiene education will be developed and training the teachers will be provided by the institutes of Public Health and Water Management. **Emergency water and sanitation** items will be kept in an in-country stockpile to meet any urgent needs of women and children.

UNICEF assistance to the **pre-school and primary education** will address the needs of the untrained teachers who were brought in to teach during the war. They will receive appropriate teaching in order to be certified. UNICEF will work with the Ministry of Education and the various pedagogical academies and institutes to ensure that they have the capacity to train large numbers of primary school teachers. UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Education in establishing four active learning centres, which will be fully operational in 1997. These resource centres will enable both the previously and more recently trained teachers to apply their training on active learning activities such as production of teaching materials, testing new teaching methods and maintaining the network among teachers, mentors and administrators. Active learning training manuals have been created, and will be distributed. Educators and child specialists will also be trained in early childhood development.

A **multi-media mine awareness** package has been developed as a result of a joint programme with a local NGO, UNESCO/IBE and UNHCR. Efforts to create a mine awareness kit and teacher's manual started as early as 1994, but did not materialize before late 1995. Only after the signature of the Dayton Accord did the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska agree to discuss the serious problems caused by landmines on the civilian population, who have to live with the threat for many years to come. In May 1996, UNICEF began a consolidated effort to create a pedagogically appropriate kit with broad cooperation from all concerned parties including the ministries of Education, Social Welfare and Defense, NGOs (such as HI), the ICRC and the UN Mine Action Centre, the latter as the designated coordination body for mine-related activities. The strategy consisted of preparing a multi-media awareness kit. The kit tries to assist children to internalise the messages and actions by appealing to all their senses and without creating unnecessary fear for their environment. The production of the various items in the kit is dependent on the availability of funds. The five first items (student stickers, time tables, information folders, instructional folders and teachers handbook) are now under production and will be distributed to all primary schools of the Federation and the Republika Srpsk by the end of 1996. Games, audio and video tapes have also been developed but further contributions will be necessary to finalise this portion of the project, as well as to expand distribution and utilisation of the kits.

UNICEF will continue to provide **basic school supplies** which are still badly needed, especially due to the return of refugees and displaced children to areas lacking these resources. UNICEF is coordinating the provision of these materials closely with DHA and UNHCR, as part of the initiative for TRAs.

UNICEF will continue to build up the capacity to address psychological **effects of war and violence on children**, and to provide services for unaccompanied and other groups of vulnerable children and their families. This programme is executed in close cooperation with WHO and UNHCR. The Ministry of Education will be assisted in developing **school counselling services**, and the Ministry of Health in providing specialised therapeutic care in health institutions. This assistance will include activities, co-sponsored by WHO, on the physical and psycho-social rehabilitation of children with war-trauma related. UNICEF will work with both ministries to provide in-service training of personnel, to develop services at the community level, and to improve specialised care. Special projects will be developed to address the needs of adolescents.

Services for the estimated 3,000 **unaccompanied children** in Bosnia have been developed through the Ministry of Social Welfare, in coordination with the World Bank and UNHCR. Child care institutions will gradually move away from long-term institutionalisation of unaccompanied children towards alternative forms of care, such as foster care. UNICEF will also assist those 18,000 female-headed households identified by Save the Children (UK) in Banja Luka. As an emergency assistance, UNICEF will provide relief items. Early next year a more comprehensive analysis of their needs will be done to provide longer-term assistance and to train social workers and policy makers to focus on the specific needs of these families. A limited supply of **winter clothing**, shoes and hygienic items will be provided to children in institutions and in especially vulnerable families.

UNICEF will continue to support children's radio programmes. They have proved to be a powerful tool for spreading health and life skill messages amongst children and their families. UNICEF will also support the TV productions on basic education.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	
SECTOR	US$
Health	1,405,000
Nutrition	767,800
Water and Sanitation	850,000
Education	1,235,000
CEDC	1,600,000
Advocacy and Mobilisation	170,100
Programme Support	2,989,800
TOTAL	**9,017,700**

CROATIA

In **health,** UNICEF will continue to ensure the access of children and women to basic maternity and child health services, with emphasis on correct case management of acute respiratory infections (ARI) and control of diarrhoeal disease (CDD), immunisation, and the rational use of essential drugs.

In **immunisation**, UNICEF will provide cold chain equipment and vaccination supplies and boost immunisation coverage in the Croatian Danubian Region with the creation of a data collection system to monitor vaccination coverage and to improve the availability of cold chain equipment in the region. In areas that have been severely damaged by war UNICEF will, in consultation with WHO, provide the Ministry of Health with essential drugs kits, basic medical equipment kits and hygienic kits for newborns.

Working in partnership with the ministries of Health and of Education and Sports, UNICEF will support **the promotion of health and hygiene** in primary schools and poor communities. This effort will include community education on hygiene and water and sanitation, as well as the education of adolescents on sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs), HIV/AIDS and drug abuse.

In nutrition, UNICEF will ensure that correct infant feeding is practiced in all health facilities and at home, empowering all women to breast-feed their newborns during the first four to six months. UNICEF will give priority to the monitoring of nutritional status of pre-school children in displaced and refugee populations. UNICEF will also support the joint UNICEF/WHO programme to promote the benefits of breast-feeding in hospitals, through the training of health personnel and public information campaigns. Basic equipment such as baby cots will be provided.

UNICEF will support government initiatives to tackle the problem of micro-nutrient deficiencies through preventive interventions such as the provision of **micronutrient supplements** for iron deficiency, and the improved monitoring of micronutrient deficiencies. UNICEF also seeks funding to support the development of appropriate policies and legislation for the elimination of iodine-deficiency disorders (IDD), such as salt iodization.

UNICEF will continue to strengthen the government's capacity for **teacher training,** in-service training, curriculum development and provision of basic educational/teaching materials. Funds from the current Appeal will enable the Ministry of Education and Sports to introduce **inter-active methods** to create a more child centred atmosphere in the classrooms. This will facilitate the introduction of new subjects such as tolerance, mutual understanding, cooperation and conflict resolution and, also with UNICEF support, their integration into the regular curriculum.

In close consultation with the UN MAC, UNICEF will continue to support education on the dangers of anti-personnel landmines and other explosive devices through the primary school system. The **Mine Awareness Kit**, produced with UNICEF support, has already been widely distributed to schools, health centres, and refugee camps. UNICEF will assist the Ministry of Education in the design and production of a separate kit for adolescents in secondary schools.

UNICEF will assist the ministries of Education and of Social Welfare in building the capacity of professionals to deal with the **long-term effects of war trauma**, displacement and family separation on children. Specifically, UNICEF will support the in-service training of teachers on the management of child trauma, as well as other problems including displacement, delinquency, and drug abuse. UNICEF will also assist the Ministry of Social Welfare in training psychologists and social workers in the management of child trauma in the existing institutional services, as well as in some family and community-based programmes.

In the Croatian Danubian Region, there will be a special emphasis on training of social workers and teachers on trauma healing, problem solving, conflict resolution and the development of life skills among primary school children. UNICEF will provide basic learning and teaching equipment for 12,000 school children and their teachers. Children, particularly those in foster care or in disadvantaged families, will be provided with winterization items such as warm clothes and shoes.

UNICEF has also drawn up a contingency plan for Eastern Slavonia which is presently under administration by UNTAES. However, the Emergency Contingency Plan for Eastern Slavonia has been developed to meet the basic needs of the estimated 70,000 women and children who could be affected in the event of a future emergency situation.

UNICEF will advocate the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and will support the publication of materials such as the "First Call for Children" booklet and "Child" published by the Sub-committee for the Rights of the Child of the Croatian Parliament. However, more needs to be done to raise awareness and build networks on children's rights, to stimulate interest in and understanding of this issue in the post-war period, particularly in the Croatian Danubian Region.

UNICEF will continue to work closely with UNHCR as the lead agency in the region and to participate in various coordination meetings and working groups in Zagreb and in field offices.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS - CROATIA	
SECTOR	US$
Health	842,600
Nutrition	380,000
Water and Sanitation	----
Education	625,000
CEDC	495,000
Advocacy and Mobilisation	220,000
Programme Support	567,900
TOTAL	**3,130,500**

In **health**, UNICEF will assist the government to restore, maintain and improve health services, particularly in Kosovo and Metohija, the most underdeveloped region in the country. On immunisation, UNICEF will carry out "catch-up" campaigns to achieve the goal of polio erradication by the year 2000. These campaigns, which will target all children up to the age of 15 years, will focus on Kosovo and Metohija where there have been a number of reported polio cases in recent months.

UNICEF will support the establishment of the **disease surveillance system** to cover the entire country and include the revision of vaccination records, the introduction of immunisation cards, the provision of manuals, immunisation information software, and training for health workers.

The establishment of a national maternal and child health (MCH) care policy will be supported to ensure **universal access to health education** and to improve health management. MCH interventions will focus on the reduction of prenatal and maternal mortality rates, the improvement of PHC and the correct management of the most common childhood diseases. Promotional and training materials for community health education will be developed and printed in both Serbian and Albanian languages, and 400 health workers will receive additional training.

UNICEF will support **area-based programmes** in Kosovo and Metohija to respond to the urgent need for immunisation, community health education and the control of ARI and diarrhoeal diseases (DD). Activities will be carried out in close cooperation with the Mother Theresa Association.

In **nutrition**, UNICEF will focus on the most deprived geographical areas and sectors of the population for the promotion of correct infant-feeding practices and proper nutrition for pregnant women. There will be a new focus on the involvement of parents in monitoring the growth and nutritional status of their children.

The drastic reduction in public funds for **education** is having a particular impact in underdeveloped and rural areas such as Sandzak, Kosovo and Metohija, eastern Serbia and northern Montenegro and in the areas with large numbers of refugees. Pre- and primary schools lack basic supplies such as stationary, teaching aids and play materials. UNICEF seeks resources to fund these supplies, video and audio equipment, as well as mobile classrooms specifically designed for children with special needs, such as children with disabilities or in hospitals.

UNICEF will also support the **training of teachers in inter-active learning** methods, to create a more child-centred atmosphere in classrooms and is presently seeking funds for the establishment of 20 model schools throughout the country to serve as resource centres for teachers' in-service training. A total of 1,500 teachers will be trained, forming the basis of a network of professionals to extend the programme to all regions.

Of the 200,000 refugee children in the Republic, 150,000 come from families that have experienced separations at some time, 5,000 are either permanently or temporarily without parental care and living with foster families or in institutions, 25,613 have a history of juvenile

delinquency and more than 400 are orphans. UNICEF will assist the government in providing **family-based assistance to CEDC,** as well as help for children at risk who, for various reasons, cannot count on support from their families.

UNICEF will support psycho-social programmes through the development of multi-disciplinary local networks in communities and primary schools to provide support for **children and families in crisis**. UNICEF will also support pre-school institutions in their efforts to develop community-based psycho-social support for pre-school children who are not currently attending kindergartens.

UNICEF will support direct training in centres for family social care, the development of a **network of service institutions and social work centres**, and the provision of basic supplies such as clothing, hygiene it ems and educational aids for children with disabilities.

UNICEF will support the establishment of the Children's Rights Information Centre and the publishing of the Children's Rights Bulletin, in cooperation with the Friends of Children of Serbia, the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights and Save the Children. UNICEF will also facilitate a **survey on the status of women and adolescent girls** in the Republic, with a special focus on refugee women and girls in Kosovo and Metohija.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS - FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA	
SECTOR	US$
Health	1,089,500
Nutrition	310,500
Water and Sanitation	----
Education	997,100
CEDC	480,000
Advocacy and Mobilisation	185,000
Programme Support	871,300
TOTAL	**3,933,400**

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

UNICEF will support the **immunisation** programme with vaccines and technical support to personnel at all levels. Through technical training, UNICEF will strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health to carry out periodic coverage surveys of immunisation levels, with the goal of establishing a National Immunisation Calendar in line with WHO guidelines. The promotion of health education will be enhanced through the training of health workers on **safe motherhood**, disease prevention, appropriate treatment and mental health.

UNICEF will support the development of the **Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative** (BFHI) and the promotion of breast-feeding in hospitals and maternity units. This includes the training of hospital staff on lactation management and the establishment of a National Breast-feeding

Committee. A model project established in the Gynecological Centre will be replicated in all remaining hospitals.

A survey to assess the extent of iodine deficiency has been completed with support from UNICEF, and a national monitoring scheme will now be established alongside a review of **salt iodization legislation.**

As part of its support for the Ministry of Education and Physical Culture, UNICEF will continue to ensure that the estimated 300 refugee children in primary schools will have text books and to provide advice and technical assistance on strategic **educational planning and reform**. Interactive learning techniques will continue to form a major part of the training package offered by UNICEF to teachers and to the Pedagogical Institute which provides **in-service teacher training**. This programme will be expanded to cover 88 schools, 414 teachers, 129 administrators and 40 mentors.

The Ministry of Education will be supported in its efforts to revise the National Curriculum for Primary Education in order to integrate inter-active learning policies and strategies into teacher training and to develop a strategy for effective school management.

The Ministry will also be supported in enhancing access to pre-school education through the development of informal approaches to early childhood development (ECD). The Appeal will provide technical assistance for the **training of parents and NGOs in ECD** techniques, including the provision of materials in three languages, with the intention of designing a teacher training course in informal pre-school education.

UNICEF will support the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy in its efforts to enhance access to community-based developmental opportunities for children. Experts from the Centres for Social Work will be trained in methods and techniques to provide psycho-social support for families and children in need. Policy reform will focus on the community-based, multi-sectoral care of children without parents or parental care, children with disabilities, with emotional or behavioural problems, abused, neglected or socially deprived. It will include initiatives to enhance fostering and adoption, the establishment of day care centres and respite care centres, and the involvement of parents and volunteer groups in the care of children in need.

UNICEF will support policy reforms to establish and maintain psycho-social services for vulnerable children and the establishment of databases on their needs. Following the Dayton Agreement, psycho-social programmes for refugee children will focus on their **preparation for repatriation.** A team of experts working with children in refugee centres will help them prepare for the challenges they are likely to face when they return to Bosnia and Herzegovina. They will also receive mine-awareness training.

UNICEF will continue to advocate for a national action programme based on the goals of the World Summit for Children. UNICEF will also continue to support the government's efforts to respond to the challenges of the Summit Declaration and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS - FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	
SECTOR	US$
Health	920,300
Nutrition	87,600
Water and Sanitation	----
Education	689,500
CEDC	409,600
Advocacy and Mobilisation	156,600
Programme Support	514,500
TOTAL	**2,778,100**

PROGRAMME SUPPORT

The UNICEF component of the emergency Appeal will be administered by a network of field offices in each concerned country, supported by the Area Office for Former Yugoslavia in Sarajevo. International and national staff is deployed in all four countries to plan, monitor and evaluate UNICEF programmes, to assist governments in their implementation and to coordinate all actions with other international parties. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNICEF will keep only one sub-office in Banja Luka as a result of improved acess to all other areas. Programme support for Bosnia and Herzegovina is more important due to larger staff support requirement and the fact that the Area office programme support is charged against the Bosnia and Herzegovina office.

BUDGET SUMMARY					
SECTOR	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CROATIA	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA	MACEDONIA	TOTAL
Health	1,405,000	842,600	1,089,500	920,300	4,257,400
Nutrition	767,800	380,000	310,500	87,600	1,545,900
Water and Sanitation	850,000	----	---	---	850,000
Education	1,235,000	625,000	997,100	689,500	3,546,600
CEDC	1,600,000	495,000	480,000	409,600	2,984,600
Advocacy/ Mobilisation	170,100	220,000	185,000	156,600	731,600
Programme Support	2,989,800	567,900	871,300	514,500	4,943,500
TOTAL	**9,017,700**	**3,130,500**	**3,933,400**	**2,778,100**	**18,859,600**

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

INTRODUCTION

WHO's Humanitarian Assistance Programme to the region is operated through three separate country programmes and coordinated through the WHO Regional Office for Europe (Copenhagen, Denmark). The ultimate goal for 1997 is to enable the authorities and the population to resume their responsibility for health and reduce the requirements for relief aid. To do so, WHO activities are constituted by six core functions: coordination of the health sector, public health and health monitoring; health reform and reconstruction; mental health and psycho-social rehabilitation; physical rehabilitation; and returnees and repatriation issues. The core functions in each country are the same, although the emphasis and priorities may differ. The unique needs of the countries are met through country-specific projects, and have been established in line with overall objectives identified jointly for this Consolidated Appeal.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

WHO activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina will reflect the changing health needs resulting from the gradually stabilizing peace, the formation of elected governments, and the return of displaced and refugee populations. More attention to the health needs of the people in Republika Srpska will be necessary in 1997. The major emphasis of the WHO programme in 1997 can be summarised as follows:

- humanitarian assistance to more than 830,000 IDPs, returnees, and vulnerable cases
- continued and strengthened relationships with the Ministries of Health (Federation, Republika Srpska, and cantonal/regional)
- joint projects and activities with the Ministries of Health
- a stronger advisory role
- continued coordination of the health sector
- increased institutional strengthening and capacity building
- targeted supply and project activities.

Management and Coordination of Health Assistance

The need for health sector coordination has become even greater since Dayton. Humanitarian activities in health have not diminished in number and the health care reform effort requires strong coordination if re-establishing an efficient health sector is to be successful. The established network of Field Offices [five in the Federation and two in Republic] enables WHO to continue working with the health authorities on all levels in both entities to coordinate the multitude of agencies and activities. In this regard, WHO participates in coordination meetings organised by UNHCR at the field level and acts as health adviser to UNHCR and the coordinating agency for the health sector in all the region.

Public Health Advice and Activities

Support to the Public Health Institutes (PHI) remains critical throughout the transition phase. The PHI are principally responsible for data collection and WHO Field Offices will continue to assist in the collection of epidemiological data through the provision of training, supplies, and advice. Local health authorities will also need continued assistance to prevent and respond to communicable disease outbreaks in 1997. WHO will also assist in the provision of public health supplies. A major emphasis in the next year will be upon developing an efficient and technologically current Health Information System (HIS). The HIS will be a cornerstone of the reconstruction of the public health and health care systems.

Public health engineering will also be a priority throughout 1997. The WHO Public Health Engineer has monitored water supply and distribution, sewage collection and treatment, solid waste management, and the repair of hospital buildings. Water quality testing programmes have been initiated throughout the country. Continued technical assistance and supplies will be essential in the coming year.

Health Care Reform and Reconstruction

Rebuilding the health systems is a long and complicated process. WHO is ensuring a smooth transition from emergency to development through the Health Care Reform and Reconstruction Programme. The four major components of the programme are:

- *Coordination*. The health assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina is virtually unregulated. To ensure compliance with Ministry of Health planning and an effective use of resources, WHO Field Offices maintain country-wide needs assessments and activity overviews.

- *Strategic planning support to the Ministries*. The ministries of Health have set clear priorities with a focus upon PHC. WHO technical support is provided on many levels to help achieve these priorities.

- *Health management support*. Management of health issues and resources is essential both in times of crises and peace. Health management training will be necessary for many health professionals.

- *Health information systems*. As mentioned earlier, the HIS will be a cornerstone of all health-related activities.

Physical Rehabilitation

WHO Field Offices will continue to implement the Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR) Models. In the Federation, these will be gradually incorporated into the Ministries' activities and responsibilities throughout 1997. Physical rehabilitation programmes are at an earlier stage of implementation in the Republika Srpska and will require significant WHO support in 1997.

Physical rehabilitation programmes involve promoting changes in society to respond to the needs of the permanently disabled. Legislation, building specifications, and housing policies all significantly influence the ability of handicapped individuals to function in society. WHO is seeking to exert influence on these and other areas in order to create opportune environments.

Mental Health and Psycho-social Rehabilitation

In collaboration with the Federation Ministry of Health, WHO operates post-trauma therapy and counseling training programmes throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, WHO is assisting the Ministry to develop a programme for community mental health centres in PHC very similar to community centres for physical rehabilitation. This innovation will fundamentally change the orientation of rehabilitation services. Throughout 1997, there is a continuing need for expertise to develop community mental health services, to train mental health professionals, support and sustain the present network of psycho-social centres, and to inform the public at large about rehabilitation services.

In Republika Srpska, WHO is building upon the efforts of the Ministry of Health to increase the local capacity to deal with large demands. To date, there have been relatively few psycho-social programmes established. Priorities for 1997 include the development of community mental health services and widespread establishment of psycho-social programmes.

Returnees and Repatriation Issues

Efforts are required to facilitate a smooth integration of refugees and IDPs into existing (or anticipated) systems and resources. WHO activities in this area include on-going epidemiological monitoring of IDPs and the areas of return, health needs assessments, and coordinated health reform strategies which anticipate demographic fluctuations. Particular attention is needed for the health of collective centre residents.

Humanitarian advocacy is also required for the health of IDP and refugee populations. Freedom of movement is still significantly impaired with negative consequences for health. WHO Field Offices will continue to address these issues by facilitating discussions among health professionals, encouraging the exchange of information and sponsoring initiatives which promote health as a bridge to peace, working closely with UNHCR on these and other activities relating to refugees.

Health and Conflict Resolution

WHO will continue to use health as a means for conflict resolution. Health professionals on many levels have begun to communicate again, with WHO facilitation through seminars and coordination meetings. The ministers of Health of the Federation and the Republika Srpska meet regularly to discuss important issues and have issued a Joint Statement to the International Community. Freedom of movement and health have been addressed by WHO through leaflets,

posters, and joint public health activities. These are just a few examples of the on-going WHO activities to facilitate the reconciliation process.

Projects and Advisory Programmes

The presence of WHO specialists will be necessary to provide advice and guidance in several key areas. These include water sanitation and hygiene, health care waste management, safe drug disposal, nutrition, reproductive health, and the elderly.

Additionally, the WHO Field Offices will continue to implement projects to address specific unmet needs in their areas. Vulnerable groups such as the elderly, IDPs and refugees in both collective centres and private accommodations will require additional health monitoring, specific medical supplies and other forms of humanitarian assistance.

CROATIA

A number of side-effects and unresolved crises resulting from the war require continued international humanitarian interventions. WHO outlines key issues for health assistance to Croatia as follows:

- humanitarian health assistance to more than 300 000 refugees and IDPs
- physical rehabilitation services for more than 9,000 permanently injured
- mental health rehabilitation for hundreds of thousands of people, primarily children
- restoration of the flood control and drainage facilities in many towns
- strengthening of public health management and the health information
- strengthening and reintegration of the Srijem and Baranja (Eastern Slavonia) health system into the Croatian national health system.

Management and Coordination of Health Assistance

The WHO core presence in Croatia will continue to provide humanitarian health assistance through international public health specialists in three offices: Zagreb, Osijek (government-administered), and Vukovar (UNTAES- administered). The Croatia Office will include logistics and administrative operations for Eastern Slavonia. The WHO Special Representative will chair the reintegration of the health sector through the Joint Implementation Committee (JIC) process, on behalf of the UNTAES Civil Administration appointed by the UN Security Council, and will also continue to chair the inter-agency health sector working group.

Public Health Advice and Activities

WHO has been implementing public health activities in the region of Sisak/Petrinja, former Sector North, and Osijek, Eastern Slavonia since early 1996 from field offices in Erdut and Vukavar. The interventions are based on carefully researched strategies specifically adapted to

the complexity of the region. The control and prevention of communicable diseases, through monitoring, technical guidance, and targeted provision of appropriate supplies remain essential.

Nutritional concerns are still present in Croatia, particularly in areas with large numbers of refugees and IDPs. Targeting vulnerable groups, WHO will continue to monitor nutritional status and food security as well as promote proper nutritional practices.

Public Health Engineering (PHE) requirements are similar to those of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Water quality is poor in the former sectors and will need consistent monitoring and improvement. In collaboration with the appropriate levels of government, WHO will implement a PHE programme in Eastern Slavonia.

Health Care Reform and Reconstruction

The successful transition from emergency intervention to peace time action depends upon the united effort of WHO and local health authorities. In 1997 the Ministry of Health, together with WHO, will finalise the Croatian Master Plan for Health, much of which addresses the lasting impacts of war on health. WHO will build upon its experiences in Croatia as a strong actor of humanitarian assistance during the years of the war and as a long-term development agency to strengthen a well-oriented health reform.

A major challenge in 1997 will be the re-integration of the health sector of Eastern Slavonia, Srijem and Baranja, Eastern Slavonia into Croatia. During the reintegration of Srijem/Baranja, WHO will support UNTAES by continued chairing of the JIC on health, and UNHCR by coordinating health assistance and services for refugees and IDPs. Key issues to be addressed include:

- Health Monitoring: Situation Analysis and HIS
- PHC services
- Environmental sanitation and hygiene
- Mixed technical teams of Serbian and Croatian health professionals
- Health data base on Croatian returnees
- Legal and administrative counseling for policy health insurance and staff employment.

Physical Rehabilitation

WHO supports the governmental policy for physical rehabilitation as indicated in the "Master Plan for Health". WHO interventions in the transitional phase will target victims of war, refugees and IDPs. Geographically most needs are in Eastern Slavonia and in the former sectors. An agreement of collaboration between WHO, the Ministry of Health and Queen's University, Canada will create synergetic efforts during 1997.

Prostheses fitting in Croatia has been combined with capacity building among local professionals, especially in Zagreb, Split and Eastern Slavonia. Preventive interventions will

be supported in 1997, aimed at reducing the consequences of land mine accidents, a particular threat to children, in close collaboration with DHA through the Croatia Mine Action Centre.

Mental Health and Psycho-social Rehabilitation

Using the Regional Model as a basis, WHO is supporting the set up of community-oriented mental health centres to work closely with the Governmental Network for Victims of War. The Regional Model is being implemented in the Split Region, in Eastern Slavonia with mixed Croatian and Serbian teams of health professionals, and in Zagreb in collaboration with the School of Public Health "Andrija Stampar", which includes GPs from the whole country. Senior Croatian professionals are involved in training programmes as teachers and supervisors in Bosnia and Herzegovina (e.g., in Mostar and Tuzla).

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

The collapse of the health care system due to economic hardship and more than 566,000 refugee arrivals has resulted in significant humanitarian health needs. WHO strategies to meet these needs in 1997 include:

- stronger advisory role to the Ministry of Health
- continued coordination of humanitarian health assistance
- re-establishment of relations and information exchange in the post-sanctions period
- emergency assistance to vulnerable groups
- assistance to the Public Health Institutes to monitor and control communicable diseases
- physical and mental rehabilitation programmes
- essential supplies.

Management and Coordination of Health Assistance

WHO Belgrade continues to be responsible for health sector coordination in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in 1997 the need for WHO as coordinator and government liaison is likely to increase. The lifting of sanctions, the transition to a stable health care system, the largely unmet needs of refugees and health crises such as communicable diseases will necessitate a strong coordinating mechanism, working closely with the government, UNHCR, UNICEF and other health sector organisations. Currently, the entire country of 10 million people is covered from one office in Belgrade. A comprehensive health situation analysis to be carried out in early 1997 may indicate the need for increased WHO field presence in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Public Health Advice and Activities

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia accommodates 566,000 refugees: 10 percent in collective centres and 90 percent in private accomodations. Health services are delivered through a

network of health facilities, which are in great economic difficulties. Access to health care is a large concern and requires close monitoring by WHO and resources to intervene when necessary. Emergency supplies are necessary in many areas, which requires coordination with several organisations who will continue to provide support.

WHO has been implementing a tuberculosis (TB) programme in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia since 1993 providing almost half of the necessary drugs and smear laboratory reagents. In 1997, more emphasis will be given to the development develop a national TB programme in line with WHO global TB policy.

CDD is an extremely high priority, especially in Kosovo where safe and adequate water supply is secured only for 44 percent and sewage systems for 22 percent of the population. The area is reservoir for several infectious diseases, polio epidemic being the latest outbreak.

Health Care Reform and Reconstruction

Under the current economic situation, the issue of how to use limited health care resources is a burning issue. The traditional emphasis upon large institutions is impractical and inefficient. Upgrading PHC services is the only feasible way to improve health care in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Immediate investment in PHC will help to alleviate some of the health concerns of the population while paving the way to an affordable and sustainable health care system. WHO is expected to give a strong support to the transition by providing advice and assistance to authorities in health care reform, along with UNICEF.

As in neighbouring countries, drug policy in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is in need of rationalisation to ensure availability of pharmaceuticals in a cost-effective and affordable way. WHO has started to provide technical support for a more rational drug utilization programme.

Physical Rehabilitation

The number of permanently injured persons in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is difficult to estimate. Many are refugees, the majority of whom are living in private accomodation and have indicated that they will resettle in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Involvement of WHO in rehabilitation has shifted from the provision of supplies to capacity building to CBR practices to meet the increased needs with decreased resources. One WHO Regional Model is implemented in Western Backa, where refugees comprise 23 percent of the total population. There is a large need and interest to expand CBR to the national level and to open one more Regional Model in Montenegro.

Mental Health and Psycho-social Rehabilitation

In this field, the refugee population is most severely affected by the conflict. Phase II of the WHO Regional Model for mental health is implemented in Montenegro and Phase I in Western Backa. As the refugees are scattered all over the country, regional pilot projects are not sufficient to meet the psycho-social support needs of the refugee population. The issue of Post

Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) needs to be increased on the national level. In general, the situation in mental hospitals of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is deplorable and many refugees are accommodated there. These humanitarian issues will be the focus of WHO expertise in the coming year, once again in close collaboration with UNHCR.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (Summary in US$ Million)

Programme	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	TOTAL
Management and coordination of health assistance	2.8	0.8	0.6	4.2
Public Health and Health Monitoring				
Health information	0.4	0.1	0.2	
Health monitoring	0.5	0.1	0.2	
Support to PHI	0.5	0.1	0.2	
Public Health Engineering	0.6	0.2	0.2	
Supplies	0.8	0.4	0.4	
Sub-Total	**2.8**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**4.9**
Physical Rehabilitation				
Regional Models	0.7	0.3	0.2	
Supplies	0.3	0.1	0.2	
Sub-Total	**1**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**1.8**
Mental Health				
Regional Models	0.8	0.2	0.2	
Mental health projects	0.2			
Supplies	0.2	0.1	0.2	
Sub-Total	**1.2**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**1.9**
Health Care Reform and Reconstruction				
Support to the Ministry of Health	0.4	0.1		
Needs assessments	0.3		0.2	
Health management	0.5	0.2		
Health information	0.3	0.1	0.1	
Drug rationalization			0.1	
Reintegration of Srijem/ Baranja (Eastern Slavonia)		0.3		
Sub-Total	**1.5**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**2.6**
Repatriation and refugees				
Needs assessments	0.4	0.2	0.2	
Public health interventions	0.3	0.2	0.1	
Supplies	0.5		0.2	
Sub-Total	**1.2**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**2.1**
Conflict Resolution				
Joint seminars and activities	0.3	0.1		
Information dissemination	0.1	0.1		
Sub-Total	**0.4**	**0.2**		**0.6**
Projects				
Vulnerable Groups	0.3	0.5		
Drug disposal	0.2			
Reproductive Health	0.5			
Sub-Total	**1**	**0.5**		**1.5**
TOTAL	**11.9**	**4.2**	**3.5**	**19.6**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

FAO has been involved in the agricultural relief and rehabilitation programme since late 1994 in Bosnia and Herzegovina through the provision of inputs and the overall coordination of the agricultural programme. The FAO programme has focused on improving food security, while reducing dependency on food aid. Continued international financial support is thus required to improve further agricultural output in terms of quality and quantity to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable people, including returning refugees and IDPs, particularly in the Target Areas for Returns identified by UNHCR.

These objectives will be achieved through the provision of seed for all major crops as well as for multiplication, mineral fertilizers, crop production chemicals, materials, equipment such as small-scale farm tools and technical and management support.

These activities are designed to support the transition from humanitarian aid to reconstruction/rehabilitation. These interventions will have an immediate local and broader impact on the domestic food supply situation and help restore productivity levels in the agricultural sector. FAO's programme in 1997 will cover only Bosnia and Herzegovina.

AGRICULTURE

Overview

Before the war and even more now, local agriculture provided a large number of families with basic food and a supplementary income. Before the war, the country needed to import between one third and one half of required basic foods, mostly from other parts of the Former Yugoslavia. The small private farms, which make up most of the sector, and comprise 94 percent of the agricultural land, have remained at relatively low levels of technical performance over the years because government efforts had largely ignored the private sector. As a result of the war, normal food distribution systems have disintegrated and a major disruption of on-farm production occurred due to large population movements observed since 1992 as a result of severe damage to farm equipment, livestock, crops and input supplies. It is on the latter sectors that **FAO** has concentrated its emergency interventions. Essential agricultural inputs for the production and preservation of food are in short and irregular supply and their costs are beyond the financial resources of many families. This includes such goods as quality seeds, fertilizers, hand tools, spare parts, fuel, food preservatives and veterinary medicines.

Due to the war, Bosnia and Herzegovina's food production in 1993 had been able to supply less than a quarter of domestic needs and this led to a substantial emergency agricultural relief programme being started during that year by **UNHCR** in collaboration with the donor community, the government and NGO implementing partners.

Since 1994, FAO has taken the responsibility for assistance in the provision of basic seeds, fertiliser and other inputs, along with a few NGOs and other organisations. Incremental output from the FAO programme in 1995/96 amounted to about one third of the wheat supplied by WFP during that period.

Through the provision of financial assistance by the international donor community, **FAO** aims to continue to improve food security while reducing the dependency on food aid through minimum emergency requirements in 1997. Sustainability of the plan will depend on actively bridging emergency agricultural relief, as conditions allow, with rehabilitation and development in planned ways that are technically sound. In this respect, a holistic agro-industry approach has been used to formulate and develop guidelines for implementing this strategy. It is absolutely vital that **FAO** continues in 1997 its agricultural emergency interventions of inputs, as other organisations, including **NGOs**, have started in 1996 reducing considerably their emergency interventions for the forthcoming planting seasons. Moreover, the access to food for most of the population remained constrained by the reduced purchasing power, resulting from the widespread unemployment and low level of salaries. It appears that **FAO** will remain as the sole large organisation which will ensure availability of key emergency seasonal agricultural inputs to revitalize food production, as part of the objectives for the agriculture sector reconstruction programme.

Increasing local food production in sustainable ways, in terms of quantity, quality and seasonal availability, is central to the country's rehabilitation and re-development. For this, quality seed is essential. Its cost/benefit analysis is well-known. It is considerably more cost-effective than to deliver food aid. For this purpose a project was identified during the **UNDP/UN** Programme Preparation Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina in March 1996. The project BIH/96/028 on production of high-quality seed for war-affected areas was approved in July 1996 for an amount of US$ 2.8 million and is being executed by **FAO**. The main purpose of this project which was signed by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and by UNDP on behalf of FAO on 17 October 1996 is to establish a seed production and maintenance network for early generation seed production, to facilitate and sustain increased local production of high-quality commercial seed. This includes strengthening local seed quality control and phyto-sanitary capacities. The project will also continue and expand the successful potato seed multiplication pilot programme started in Tuzla Canton in 1995 and be part of **FAO's** attempt to link emergency relief and humanitarian aid with rehabilitation and greater self-reliance.

Implementation and Coordination

FAO and **UNHCR** experiences of dealing with agricultural emergencies have highlighted the need for and importance of developing a coordinated agricultural programme for planning, funding and implementing strategies that address immediate humanitarian needs and are supportive of efforts aimed at creating conditions conducive to recovery and sustained development. The ministries of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture of Bosnia and Herzegovina, other UN Agencies, international donor and humanitarian organisations providing humanitarian assistance to affected populations have expressed their strong wish that **FAO** substantially strengthen its operational presence to provide coordination, technical and management back-up support to emergency agricultural interventions. To this end, **FAO** established in October 1995 an office through its Technical Cooperation Programme to facilitate the planning, coordination, funding and implementation of emergency agricultural interventions for Bosnia and Herzegovina, for both the spring and autumn planting seasons as well as pilot seed multiplication programmes. These include the provision of coordination, liaison, technical and other related back-up services to governments concerned, other UN Agencies, the donor community and various NGOs. For this purpose and within its mandate, **FAO,** which will be

based in Sarajevo as of early November 1996, organises already in that capital its regular monthly coordination meetings on agriculture to ensure proper coordination.

Key strategies will include:

1. Developing back-up support networks for securing and marshalling essential agricultural inputs well in advance of the next planting season. This would involve a time frame for the delivery of these inputs and plans for their distributions to beneficiaries which take into account priority areas for interventions, the logistic situation and monitoring arrangements. Local constraints for reception, storage and redistribution of inputs for the agricultural sector would also have to be assessed;

2. Empowering and encouraging vulnerable families/groups/communities, through their own efforts, to improve their food security in terms of quality and quantity, by producing agricultural crops to meet their immediate needs and to sell, barter or gift the surplus;

3. Facilitating community-based and managed organisations to establish and provide specialised agricultural back-up in the form of specialist seed crops, seed banks, fertilizer reserves, revolving funds, marketing mechanisms, etc. These could provide the vital catalysts required for re-establishing a system for improving the self-sustainability of agricultural production in defined areas; and

4. Restarting and developing commercial agricultural production on a larger scale, including associate agro-industries. Other programmes could include veterinary medicines, vaccines and artificial insemination requisites for livestock farmers, provision of much needed spare parts for farm machinery or fuel for tractors, and hand tools.

Primary target beneficiaries include, but are not limited to:

* **People resettling within Bosnia and Herzegovina**. IDPs within Bosnia and Herzegovina are eager to return to their land. Many, however will be returning to destroyed and looted villages, without the means to produce food for themselves. This category includes *inter alia*, IDPs who cultivate their land even before their houses are habitable.

* **Refugee farmers returning from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina.** This group of people will require special assistance to ensure that their repatriation is successful. They will face scarce possibilities of quick employment, and **FAO** intends to provide basic means to start agricultural production, as with those resettling within country.

* **Vulnerable people with access to land**, who may not be moving but are still without means for agricultural production. Farmers located near the former

front lines who have suffered extensively from the war. This category includes households with land supporting additional family members from their own resources, as well as subsistence farmers.

The TRAs identified by **UNHCR** in 1996 for reconstruction and return of IDPs and refugees (and additional new TRAs as identified) will receive part of the assistance proposed by **FAO**. The concentration of donor's resources into these selected municipalities is expected to facilitate the return of IDP population to their homes and re-establish the rural economy. For this purpose, **FAO** is participating in the frequent inter-agency meetings organised by DHA and UNHCR on TRAs approach to assess inter-agency cooperation possibilities and activities.

Essential agricultural inputs for local food production continue to be in short supply in the most affected areas. Where they are available, their procurement is beyond the means of those in desperate need. Meeting these needs is still beyond the resources of local government and municipal authorities, not only in the Federation but also in Republika Srpska, where the potential for agriculture is even higher. The proposed assistance for the 1997 spring planting season includes the minimum emergency requirements of seeds and other related inputs in order to further decrease the dependency on donor food aid, as well back-up technical assistance and logistical support through the existing network of **FAO** local agronomists based in the major strategic cantons. It is to be noted that the responsibility for food aid will continue to reduce in line with the recent Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) developed with **WFP**. As of mid-1996, monthly donor food aid deliveries have already started to be reduced from 24,000 to 19,000 MTs and the number of beneficiaries is expected to continue to decrease in 1997. This will happen if support to continue to raise food production through emergency seasonal farm inputs and to develop further local seed multiplication in 1997 is provided.

1997 Reconstruction Programme

With the first 1996 reconstruction year concluded, donor assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina's agriculture and food production needs to increasingly target those activities which will allow agriculture to become more productive and develop competitively in the future. Furthermore, farming is expected to continue to play a key role as a rural employment buffer for several years to come, until other economic sectors and major industries will recover from the war.

Among the various objectives for the agriculture sector reconstruction programme in 1997, the following reflect directly the **FAO** priorities and needs:

i) continue to raise farm and food production throughout the country through emergency seasonal farm inputs;

ii) return war-damaged farms to production, to increase the use of new allocated farm land;

iii) increase support level for agriculture in Republika Srpska;

iv) develop seed multiplication through local production of primary quality seeds; and

v) strengthen the donor coordination and implementation in the agricultural sector.

With the reconstruction programme for agriculture and food production now underway, the following projects for which donor pledges are being urgently sought for 1997-98 are:

I) ***Emergency provision of small-scale farm tools and other matching equipment (US$ 2 million).*** The potential impact of supplying small-scale hand tools and other equipment for war-affected areas as emergency humanitarian assistance for food production and as an adjunct to seed, fertilizer and other essential inputs is considerable. Small-scale farm tools (hoes, machetes, wheelbarrows, shovels, knapsack sprayers, etc.) and associated equipment are highly mobile and can often be manufactured locally, providing local employment and using simple technologies which can provide a catalyst to re-start more complex industries. The project will benefit numerous farm families, including local resident traditional farmers, IDPs/refugees, factory workers and state-farm employees who have lost their jobs. Specially vulnerable groups will be targeted as primary beneficiaries. **FAO**'s past experience in this sector in other countries has proven to be successful.

ii) ***Emergency supply of basic inputs for war-affected areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including Republika Srpska, for the 1997 spring planting season (US$ 5 million).*** There is a need for emergency assistance for the 1997 spring planting season in order to improve and sustain agricultural production. The priority is a timely distribution of high-priority seeds of adapted varieties, together with a minimum of fertilizer and essential crop protection materials. They will help sustain the reconstruction and recovery of the agricultural economy, particularly for farmers/returnees situated in former military frontlines and the IEBL, including both the Federation and Republika Srpska. FAO's previous spring agricultural programme has been very successful.

iii) ***Emergency seed multiplication development for Bosnia and Herzegovina (US$ 1 million).*** As a follow-up to the current **FAO/UNDP** Project BIH/96/028, key seed industry issues such as in-country maintenance, security and production of primary seed, will have to be addressed. For this purpose, extra operational funding for 1997-98 will be required, in addition to that already committed, to include rehabilitation of facilities, procurement and supply of mobile seed processors/cleaners/treatment units and small-scale stationary plants with ancillary equipment for primary and commercial grades of seed.

These parallel interventions will have an almost immediate impact on the domestic food supply situation and help to restore productivity levels in sectors other than staple cereal production. The financial breakdowns and individual project profiles are available from **FAO**'s Special Relief Operations Service (TCOR).

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

FAO PROGRAMME	BUDGET ITEM	US$			
		SEED	FERTILIZER	CHEMICALS	TOTAL
Spring 1997 agricultural programme (Federation area of Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina)	Materials and supplies	1,500,000	1,400,000	220,000	3,120,000
	Management support for distribution	60,000	40,000	20,000	120,000
	General and direct operating costs (including transport)	120,000	100,000	40,000	260,000
	Sub-Total	**1,680,000**	**1,540,000**	**280,000**	**3,500,000**
Spring 1997 Agricultural programme (Banja Luka and Eastern Bosnia)	Materials and supplies	750,000	520,000	90,000	1,360,000
	Management support for distribution				30,000
	General and direct operating costs (including transport)				110,000
	Sub-Total				**1,500,000**
TOTAL					**5,000,000**
Seed multiplication development for Bosnia and Herzegovina	Materials and supplies				820,000
	Management support for distribution				100,000
	General and direct operating costs (including transport)				80,000
TOTAL					**1,000,000**
Emergency provision of small-scale farm tools and other matching equipment	Materials and supplies				1,600,000
	Management support for distribution				328,000
	General and direct operating costs (including transport)				72,000
TOTAL					**2,000,000**
GRAND TOTAL					**8,000,000**

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP is the principal UN Organisation for the coordination of UN development work at the country level, particularly for UN longer-term technical cooperation activities. In its own programme, UNDP provides vital assistance for sustainable human development for poverty elimination. UNDP's "capacity development assistance" seeks to help developing countries, and those in transition, develop their capacities principally in three broad areas: (1) livelihood for the poor, through the formulation of integrated anti-poverty strategies, and through the advancement of women, who comprise 70 percent of the poor; (2) good governance, by assisting in the strengthening of governmental institutions to carry out sustainable human development policies and to promote democratisation and economic and social reforms; (3) sustenance of environmental resources through assistance in proper environmental management. UNDP has included in this Appeal a proposal for priority shorter-term activities that will contribute toward immediate rehabilitation and recovery in the countries of the region, for which funding is sought.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

UNDP will continue to provide assistance in the restoration of socio-economic conditions of the country. However, on-going assistance to reconstruction and rehabilitation activities will continue through collaboration with the World Bank. Resources will thus be mobilised for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of houses for returnees, as well as reconstruction of priority primary schools in five identified locations.

Social Development

UNDP will also continue programmes implemented in 1996, consisting of area-based development projects in three major cantons and its multi-sectoral community development project in one municipality in the central part of Bosnia. In these projects, local technical expertise is combined with foreign supervision in order to identify and implement community-based programmes aimed at social development and normalisation, physical reconstruction, the return of IDPs and grassroots reconciliation. Activities within these areas and community-based projects provide assistance to socially needy individuals and families, education and recreation activities for young people, skills training for adults, vocational training, micro-enterprise development and a range of initiatives targetting women. All programmes have been designed to encourage local participation, leadership and control. **Donor assistance of about US$ 10 million will be required, to ensure that the needs are met for area- and community-based activities in 1997.**

Emergency Employment

Together with ILO, UNDP intends to implement in 1997 an emergency employment support programme within the framework of the creation of job opportunities and training to help absorb demobilised soldiers and provide income for war-affected families and individuals, provide incentive for the return of refugees and of IDPs, and to lay the groundwork for sustainable

economic development. This emergency employment programme is intended to create 170,000 work months. To support this programme, UNDP will implement vocational training programmes through ILO to support sustainable employment in reconstruction and rehabilitation related activities. (Project Budget in ILO section)

Economic Reform

UNDP is financing the first phase of an economic reform programme. A workshop on reconstruction, reform and economic management was held in Vienna in October 1996 which brought together, for the first time, the leading economists from the two entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as those from the other successor states of Former Yugoslavia. At the workshop, it was decided that the two entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina would establish a Standing Group of economists and development specialists who would be available to review and advise the Bosnia and Herzegovina Government on the establishment and reform of the economic and administrative infrastructure, as well as institutions necessary for the future economic development of this Republic.

Support to the Standing Group will be included in a second phase of the programme, financing for which has been provided by the Government of Japan.

UNDP has been requested to explore prospects for further economic cooperation among the five successor states of Former Yugoslavia, with a view to redressing the decreases in output, employment, intra-republic and international trade and cooperation. **The amount of US$ 2 million will be requested from the donor community for the planned activities.**

CROATIA

Area Development

The UNDP Programme in Croatia will continue to focus on improving economic and social conditions of the area devastated by the war, with special emphasis on job creation, promotion of enterprise, rehabilitation of farming, education and health services. In close consultation with UNHCR and the EU, an area development project for such purpose has been approved on a pilot basis in the Sibenik County for which it seeks the support of donors. A follow-up project was recently established in Pakrak which also provided relief and humanitarian aid. This project is of crucial importance for the successful implementation of the UNTAES mandate in eastern Slavonia, since many of the IDPs there are from western Slavonia and the project is intended to create conditions for their return to their own homes. **Continued donor support in the amount of US$ 2.5 million will be vital for this project**.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

The UNDP Programme in the Former Yugoslavia has been narrowed from its focus on sustainable human development to preparatory assistance projects within the context of humanitarian activities for refugees.

Assistance to the Refugee Population

A multi-disciplinary assessment of reconstruction, rehabilitation and resettlement needs of the war-affected population was undertaken for presentation to the government and the international community with the aim of promoting follow-up assistance.

A survey based on refugee census was recently completed with UNHCR assistance in Serbia and Montenegro. **A full scale follow-up will be undertaken to manage the integration process throughout the country, for which additional funding in the amount of US$ 300,000 is needed.**

Basic educational materials for refugee children attending pre- and primary school in Belgrade, in the area with the highest refugee concentration, have been provided through a UNDP project. A detailed plan on psycho-social rehabilitation activities is being prepared in collaboration with national educational authorities. **Supplementary funds of US$ 100,000 are needed to expand the programme to other areas of the country**.

A UNDP project is identifying current social and health problems of elderly refugee populations in Serbia and Montenegro. The influx of people over 65 years old is estimated at around 100,000, while the total capacity of Yugoslav institutions for the elderly is only 8,000. **Additional funds in the order of US$ 100,000 are required for the provision of basic health care supplies to help ease the burden of these people.**

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

COUNTRY / SECTOR	US$
Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Social Development	10,000,000
Economic Reform	2,000,000
Sub-Total	**12,000,000**
Croatia	
Area Development	2,500,000
Sub-Total	**2,500,000**
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	
Refugee Population	500,000
Sub-Total	**500,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**15,000,000**

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Education

UNESCO will continue its peace-building action in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the post-Dayton period by advocating the idea that humanitarian assistance must have a close link with the concepts of rehabilitation and long-term development, especially in the present transitional period.

Education, in its broadest sense, has a key role to play in building a democratic, pluralistic and participatory society in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 1996, UNESCO carried out a review of the educational system in the Federation, proposing a comprehensive approach to its reconstruction and will be undertaking a similar review in Republika Srpska. UNESCO organised in 1996, in Barcelona, the International Conference on Cooperation and Support for Higher Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina which resulted in concrete initiatives to promote the renewal of higher education and international coordination in this area. In the Federation it has supported the Hope '87 (Austrian-based NGO) programme for training of amputees, carried out school repairs and, jointly with UNHCR and UNICEF, provided a mine-awareness teaching package. It is also developing the network of Associated Schools Project (ASP), which includes programmes on education for peace, international understanding and conflict resolution, as well as initiating its programme on special needs education. UNESCO chairs the Donors Task Force for Education and Culture in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which brings together the major agencies and bilateral donors and gives an opportunity to better coordinate their actions.

UNESCO considers that the physical reconstruction of educational establishments should be undertaken as a top priority, bearing in mind the logic of the UNHCR target areas for the return of refugees and IDPs. To this effect, UNESCO appeals for funds for the repair and reconstruction of kindergartens, special boarding institutions and university, as well as for basic school equipment.

Among groups of children who have suffered during the war, mostly on account of the disruption of normal education, were those with special needs, especially the deaf and the blind, the intellectually disabled and the physically handicapped. Many special schools were seriously damaged and some completely destroyed. A large number of teachers and staff left the country. UNESCO requests funding to provide basic education assistance for these groups of children.

Since the beginning of UNESCO's activities in Sarajevo, a very high demand has been felt for vocational training among war invalids, demobilised soldiers and children from families in difficult social conditions, to enable them to improve their life skills, reintegrate into society and cope with their new living conditions.

UNESCO continues to emphasise the importance of in-service teacher training, in cooperation with UNICEF and the World Bank.

It is important to assist in rebuilding the planning, management and information capacities of the Federal Ministry of Education, as the education system cannot be reconstructed without adequately functioning central bodies.

Finally, UNESCO believes that it is necessary to promote a culture of peace within the school system of both entities by encouraging education for peace, conflict resolution and multiculturalism, as well as regional and international exchanges especially by developing UNESCO's ASP.

ACTIVITY	US$
School reconstruction	7,000,000
Basic school equipment	1,500,000
Special needs education	300,000
Vocational training of war invalids, demobilised soldiers and marginalised youth	880,000
In-service teacher training	250,000
Capacity building for the Ministry of Education	300,000
Culture of Peace Programme	800,000
TOTAL	**11,030,000**

Communication

Media ***US$ 510,000***

Within the framework of its priority programme in favor of independent media in Former Yugoslavia, UNESCO has provided, over the past three years, technical and material assistance to the main independent media in this conflict area, with the double objective of supporting the freedom of the press and the pluralism of the media and promoting the circulation of information and editorial material among the media.

In the post-war situation, UNESCO will continue to co-operate closely with specialised organisations to bring together journalists and intellectuals from both entities to initiate an open dialogue on the most important issues in the post-war situation (e.g. support to video conferences) and to reject all war-time elements from journalism: hatred, war mongering, distrust among different nations and religions. To facilitate such an open dialogue, the Organisation is ready to help the government transform the State radio-television into "public service" radio-television stations and to draw up new media legislation. In this respect, training for journalists of State television stations is underway. The creation of an independent media centre in the area under Serb control would also contribute to the dialogue of journalists throughout the region and promote the printed press in this area.

As electronic media is the principal source of information for the population within the region, special emphasis is given to assistance for radio and television stations. UNESCO's actions are therefore concentrated on support to independent television stations, including the existing TV network, TV IN. UNESCO, together with other organisations with similar expertise, is willing to promote independence, pluralism and professionalism in the media by providing high-quality programmes through a "TV Programme Bank" (running since September 1996). UNESCO will also provide training and equipment for exchange with both television and radio stations from Bosnia and Herzegovina and from the whole region through the WTN/UNESCO TV satellite news exchange and a radio exchange to be set up shortly with Deutsche Welle. Training will be given in production, management and marketing of programmes to foster self-support.

In so doing, UNESCO will promote independence and pluralism of the media in the region, thus participating in the efforts to strengthen peace and the democratisation process, ensuring that the population has optimal access to non-partisan information.

National and University Library in Sarajevo ***US$ 750,000***

The documentary heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina is highly endangered due to the war-caused destruction of buildings and equipment and the lack of competent personnel. Within the framework of reconstruction in Bosnia and Herzegovina, its safeguarding and rehabilitation are of essential importance. International assistance for the revival of cultural activities contribute not only to alleviate distress and war trauma, but also to ensure the smooth transition from emergency humanitarian assistance to longer-term rehabilitation. The preservation and affirmation of the variety of cultural identities are particularly important after the war, which aimed to deliberately destroy the symbols of cultural identities.

Therefore, the international assistance for the revival of the National and University Library of Sarajevo as a significant symbol for the cultural identity of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be reinforced.

In this respect, the amount requested will contribute to refurbishing the premises which the Bosnian authorities have recently allocated to the Library in the compound of the former Tito Barracks in Sarajevo. A total amount of US$ 1,000,000 is necessary. UNESCO and the World Bank have earmarked 25 percent of this sum in their respective action plans.

CROATIA

Education

In Croatia, UNESCO will address some of the most important and urgent educational needs that are not considered by other UN Agencies. The activities will be concentrated on refugee education for repatriation and on the educational assistance to Eastern Slavonia.

Proposed activities will be based on experience gathered during the past three years of educational assistance to refugees and IDPs in Croatia as well as on several projects in progress. In the implementation phase the capabilities of Croatian Commission for UNESCO will be utilised, particularly its country-wide access to schools, teachers, pupils and local

communities. Also, the network of UNESCO's ASP throughout the country will be involved, especially in "peace education" related activities. The implementation will be carried out in close cooperation with other UN Agencies and some NGOs.

UNESCO appeals for funds for implementation of the following very essential educational activities in Croatia:

1) **Vocational training for refugee youth of age 16 to 20**, most of them stationed in refugee collective centres. The aim is to create opportunities for many of the presently disillusioned youth to become future breadwinners for their families and encourage them to start a productive life after repatriation. Job market requirements, possibilities and needs of the home country for reconstruction as well as suitable specialisations for crash courses training will be taken into consideration.

2) **Teacher training for refugee teachers** in "*Peace Education*" in order to build and improve teachers' capacities in this important educational field for the post-war transitional period. Training will be organised to prepare teachers to teach "peace and tolerance issues" as perceived by UNESCO, that is essentially: human rights, democracy, religious and ethnic tolerance, international communication and understanding, multiculturalism, non-violence, etc... This activity is a continuation of the current project on development of "*Education for Peace and Human Rights in Croatian Primary Schools*".

3) **Reconstruction and rehabilitation of the education system in the region of Eastern Slavonia** (Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium) that is at present under UNTAES administration. The assistance will include a spectrum of activities such as:

- the most necessary reconstruction and refurbishing of schools
- supply of basic educational equipment
- supply of textbooks and library books to the schools in need
- supply of special equipment (information and communication) to some schools
- teacher training courses for use of information/communication technology for free and unrestricted communications world-wide
- teacher training courses in "*Peace and Human Rights Education*"
- vocational training for very demanded specialisations
- introduction of a structured "*Educational Management System*"

The activities that include reconstruction, refurbishing and provision of equipment and supplies will be implemented on the basis of precisely determined needs and agreed priorities for each particular case.

ACTIVITY	US$
Refugee education - vocational training crash courses	150,000
Refugee teacher training in "*Peace and Human Rights Education*"	100,000
Reconstruction and rehabilitation of education system in Eastern Slavonia region (a whole range of activities)	1,700,000
TOTAL	**1,950,000**

Communication

Media ***US$ 150,000***

In this post-war period, the international community expects significant improvements in pluralism and independence of the media in Croatia. UNESCO is therefore prepared to assist the government in the improvement of the present situation by providing expertise, training for journalists, technical assistance to both public and private media. The Organisation is ready to support the creation of independent electronic media, especially production houses for which US$ 150,000 are necessary.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Education

The influx of refugees, including 215,000 children has resulted in the overcrowding of classrooms and a lack of educational materials and equipment. 59,000 children refugees were enrolled in primary and secondary schools (54,000 in the Republic of Serbia and 5,040 in the Republic of Montenegro). Among the most vulnerable groups are children who lost their parents during the war or who were born in exile (about 10,000 children) and children housed in collective centres without parents (about 3,000).

UNESCO, within two projects financed by UNDP and the German National Commission for UNESCO, provided support with the educational materials and psycho-social rehabilitation of children.

UNESCO appeals for funding to support the efforts of national authorities to assure the right to education of children-refugees by reconstructing existing schools having received a great number of children-refugees (e.g., in the towns of Subotica, Sombor, Vrsac, Novi Sad, Nis). This assistance should also include the provision of school furniture, equipment and basic learning materials.

UNESCO will also focus on the development of its "*Culture of Peace Programme*" by extending its ASP network.

ACTIVITY	US$
School reconstruction	1,000,000
Basic school equipment	250,000
School furniture	250,000
Basic learning materials	100,000
Culture of Peace Programme (extension of the UNESCO ASP)	100,000
TOTAL	**1,700,000**

COMMUNICATION

Media ***US$ 200,000***

For almost four years, UNESCO has been supporting independent media in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in close cooperation with professional media associations and international organisations. The development of independent and pluralistic media and the free flow of information in this country remain a matter of concern for UNESCO. In this respect, the Organisation is willing to collaborate with the government to promote the development of both public and private media. Voluntary contributions are also required to support the provision of technical and material assistance to the existing independent media. For this, US$ 200,000 are required.

REGIONAL

Communication

Media ***US$ 300,000***

In order to promote the free flow of information, UNESCO, in cooperation with Worldwide Television News (WTN) will extend the 30-minute weekly news exchange existing between three independent television stations to other television stations and production houses throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Since October 1995, Kanal Al in Skopje, Studio B in Belgrade and NTV 99 in Sarajevo broadcast the news programme in their region every Saturday.

A similar news exchange programme for independent radio stations from all territories of the Former Yugoslavia is planned to be launched within the coming months, in collaboration with Deutsche Welle.

UNESCO is appealing for US$ 300,000 for these two regional activities, to cover both satellite transmission and production costs.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

The United Nations Volunteers Programme continues its active participation in UN activities in the countries of the former Yugoslavia through UNV specialists who serve (i) with UNHCR in sectors such as logistics, social services and protection; (ii) with UNDP/United Nations Department for Development Support and Management Services (UNDDSMS) in social reconstruction; and (iii) with WFP in food aid monitoring.

In the framework of the current Appeal UNHCR, WFP, UNHCHR, IOM and FAO require UNV specialists for their operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and will incorporate related funding requirements under their respective project proposals.

UNV seeks, in this Appeal, direct funding for a contingent of 24 international UNV specialists to assist WHO, FAO, UNESCO, DDSMS/CPCJ and ILO in the implementation of their respective rehabilitation programmes. The identified activities are reflected in the relevant Agency chapters of thisAppeal.

Additionally, UNV proposes to expand on the operations of the present UNV National Volunteers scheme (to be funded soon), through the implementation of a National Volunteers project which will complement the existing scheme. The National Volunteers project will strengthen the implementation capacity of municipalities and local authorities to undertake rehabilitation and reconstruction projects at the community level by mobilising 50 skilled IDPs and other war-affected Bosnians as national UN volunteers.

Consistent with its community-based perspective and its fundamental objective of local capacity - as well as on-going experience in Burundi and Georgia - UNV is also seeking to implement a **peace-building project** based on community-based reconciliation and confidence building among local leaders, refugees and IDPs.

Within the context of this peace-building project, it is envisaged to promote social reconciliation and reconstruction at the community-level through grassroots confidence-building measures. Through immediate community-based social reconciliation and reconstruction initiatives that focus on training in conflict resolution and respect for human rights, it is anticipated that useful steps can be taken toward confidence building while working with and through community leaders, returnees, as well as local NGOs.

REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

National Volunteers Project **US$ 412,500**

In Bosnia and Herzegovina: Assistance to IDP and war-affected populations is a vital component in promoting overall stability in Bosnia-Herzegovina. By helping qualified nationals to reintegrate in social and economic life, UNV can contribute to ensure the sustainability of the rehabilitation programmes being undertaken in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This project will complement on-going repatriation programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina by targeting local war-affected persons and IDPs. It will strengthen the implementation capacity

of municipalities and local authorities to undertake rehabilitation and reconstruction projects at the community level by mobilising 50 skilled IDPs and war-affected Bosnians for 12 man/month service as national UNVs.

The involvement of available qualified human resources in the physical and social rehabilitation efforts in war-affected areas who are willing to serve as National UNV specialists would be the most integrative way to achieve effective transfer of skills and know-how to participating communities, especially in a rehabilitation and recovery context. The national volunteer specialists would help support socio-economic progress by facilitating local creativity and innovation. They could also help overcome any attitudinal barriers to change, e.g. encouraging more broadly-based social participation, especially among women and underprivileged groups. They may help beneficiaries assume an active role in humanitarian and development programmes and policies that concern them.

The sustainability of the effort will be enhanced through the modality of volunteer service, where pay-differentials between professional disciplines will be suspended. However, initial re-installation and life-style adaptation will be adequately and modestly compensated. Similarly, by resorting initially to volunteer conditions of service, the potential subsequent absorption on government and/or other local pay-scales will be rendered easier to sustain.

The existing UNV Office in Sarajevo will coordinate activities related to (i) identification of appropriate posts for national UNV specialists, (ii) pre-selection of candidates according to identified post requirements, and (iii) backstopping administratively the contingent of 50 national UNV Specialists.

HEALTH

UNV Assistance to WHO **US$ 200,000**

In Bosnia and Herzegovina: Serving as Information Health specialists three UNVs will support WHO's initiative in the development of HIS and HIS networks. The UNVs will assess the existing standards of the health management system in terms of information systems and networks (gathering and reporting of data concerning the demographic, epidemiological, and health status of the population, as well as data on health sector functioning) making recommendations and establishing up-to-date standard mechanisms. They will develop and implement standardised lists of data to collect within Bosnia and Herzegovina, based on the European Health for All database, enabling international comparison. The UNV Specialists will also establish computer training courses for health professionals and medical students based on the network mechanisms established.

Two UNV Senior Managerial Officers are required to assist in WHO's Health Reform and Reconstruction Programme, which will enhance WHO capabilities to provide the requested policy advice to the Ministry of Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The UNV specialists will serve to provide the requested management support during 1996/97. They will be responsible for providing assistance in reviewing the existing health system, making recommendations and establishing revised short-term action plans, long-term health development strategy and a master plan, developing an internationally accepted health policy and formulating financing mechanisms for medical facilities.

UNV Assistance to UNICEF **US$ 40,000**

In Bosnia and Herzegovina: Within the context of the overall assistance programmes of UNICEF, one UNV Communication Officer is required to provide technical expertise in assessing, trouble shooting, and establishing a uniform communication network in support to field and headquarters operations.

AGRICULTURE

UNV Assistance to FAO **US$ 240,000**

***In Bosnia and Herzegovina*:** FAO has requested that six UNVs be identified to support their emergency production of high-quality seed for war-affected areas project, to serve as Elite and Super Elite Seed specialists, Lab Technician and Policy Regulation specialists. The UNVs would be responsible for providing advanced technical assistance, establishing a seed production and maintenance network, reviewing and advising on policy and regulation issues regarding market linkages, exchange and twinning initiatives.

EDUCATION

UNV Assistance to UNESCO **US$ 40,000**

In Bosnia and Herzegovina: Within the context of UNESCO's planned activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNV is asked to participate by contributing one international UNV Education Administration specialist to support UNESCO's education project aimed at reconstructing and rehabilitating the education system in former conflict areas. programme. Under UNESCO's Education Division, the UNV Specialist will (i) provide a needs assessment of schools in the area of responsibility; (ii) assist in the establishment of an Associate School Network; (iii) assist in school reconstruction project implementation, coordinating with local cantonal school administrations and NGOs; (iv) monitor the donor task force, assisting in the fund-raising efforts of school administrations at the cantonal level; (v) draft reports to the international community as well as to donors.

EMPLOYMENT

UNV Assistance to ILO **US$ 280,000**

In Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Emergency Employment Programme of the ILO includes several areas appropriate for UNV specialist support in project implementation. In support of the programme, UNV has been requested to provide four UNV Small- and Medium- Scale Local Enterprise Development specialists and three UNV Vocational Training Centre Development Officers. The former four UNVs will serve - in close cooperation with UNDP/United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) projects operating in the north-west of Bosnia on both sides of the IEBL - to aid local community business leaders in assessing, facilitating and organising small- and medium- scale projects. The latter three UNVs will be needed to support in the rehabilitation of vocational training centres initially at three selected locations in different regions of the country.

UNV community-based social reconciliation project **US$ 300,000**

In Bosnia and Herzegovina: War-torn communities lying on a faulty line of hatred and distrust that runs through the very heart of multi-ethnic communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina require encouragement in the normalization process in the post-conflict phase.

UNV seeks to implement a project of quick impact community-based reconciliation and confidence building among local leaders, refugees and IDPs in selected areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The project endeavours to promote social reconciliation at the community-level through quick impact, sustainable confidence-building measures. The project will seek, in collaboration with local and international NGOs, locally-recruited national community workers and other UN Agencies, to:

- support sustainable efforts at reconciliation through training leaders of local communities in ethnic tolerance, conflict resolution and awareness and respect for human rights and inter-communal partnerships.

- develop and implement quick impact activities designed to defuse critical situations and promote conflict resolution within a climate of trust and confidence.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTOR	US$
Reconstruction and rehabilitation	412,500
Health	240,000
Agriculture	240,000
Education	40,000
Employment	280,000
Community services	300,000
TOTAL	**1,512,500**

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS / CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

1995-1996 ACTIVITIES

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights, through its Human Rights Field Operation in the former Yugoslavia (HRFOFY), has been engaged in a three part Programme of Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which seeks both to identify human rights problems and to promote respect for human rights throughout the region. The Programme is implemented partly in view of the Dayton Agreement's call for the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Commission on Human Rights to participate in human rights monitoring in Bosnia and Herzegovina (General Framework Agreement for Peace, at Annex 6, Article XIII).

Since the end of 1995 the HRFOFY has been meeting the Programme's specific objectives, which have included: 1) developing and conducting training for the International Police Task Force (IPTF), UN Civilian Police (CIVPOL) and other international monitors; 2) providing the High Representative's Human Rights Coordination Centre (HRCC) in Sarajevo with experts to assist in addressing complex human rights situations; and 3) continuing to support the work of the Special Rapporteur and the Expert on Missing Persons in the former Yugoslavia, both of whom are appointed by the Commission on Human Rights.

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES FOR 1997

The HRFOFY will continue implementation of its three-part Programme of Operation in 1997, and in addition is developing other programme elements to strengthen respect for human rights. The provision of support to the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights (the Special Rapporteur and the Expert on Missing Persons) as well as the provision of expertise to the Human Rights Coordination Centre in the Office of the High Representative (or to its successor institution) will remain top priorities. The HCHR/CHR's human-rights training programme for international police officers, the first phase of which was completed in October 1996, will continue by virtue of its "train the trainers" approach, conferring on certain officers the skills to keep the training programme ongoing; renewed training support form the HRFOFY may, however, be deemed necessary as events progress in 1997.

The international civilian police missions - IPTF in Bosnia and Herzegovina and CIVPOL in Croatia's Eastern Slavonia region - will continue to play an important role in human rights protection and promotion in 1997 if, as is expected, their mandates are renewed. The High Commissioner has proposed new programmes to provide human rights guidance and counseling to IPTF and CIVPOL contingents remaining in the field, in cooperation with the UN's Department of Peace Keeping Operations. The HRFOFY's experience in the field has confirmed the vital contribution to confidence building which can be made by a substantial and effective international police force. To have the most beneficial impact possible and international police force must have clear objectives, and the abilities to evaluate voluminous and confusing information rapidly and accurately and to assess different response strategies. The High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights has developed extensive

expertise in assisting police in these tasks both through its programme of police training, and through its participation in Human Rights Action Teams working with UNCRO in Croatia, and UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1995.

The arrangement foreseen by the HCHR/CHR would involve creation of an advisory unit of the HRFOFY which would assist international police in implementing an effective system of information gathering, and in responding appropriately to patterns of human rights violations by channeling information to appropriate national and international institutions. Emphasis would also be given to promoting professionalism within local police forces. An integrated approach to monitoring, bringing together international law enforcement and human rights professionals, would vastly increase the effectiveness of international efforts to promote respect for human rights in the region.

Other areas in which the HCHR/CHR has proposed to contribute to the human rights programmes in the region, subject to the concurrence of the host Governments, include intensifying its initiatives already under way to strengthen non-governmental human rights organisations and other civic groups, particularly in the area of human rights training. The HRFOFY has worked extensively with local NGOs throughout the region, including most recently through the activities of its officers in Sarajevo who are participating in working groups of the Human Rights Coordination Centre addressing this subject. The field operation can also play an important role in local police training, an area in which the HCHR/CHR has already developed programmes for many countries in the world.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

All field activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights in the former Yugoslavia are presently financed from voluntary contributions. This should be kept in mind when examining the above-mentioned proposed programmes. Presentation of a comprehensive budget for the Human Rights Field Operation in the former Yugoslavia in 1997 awaits clarification of the specific activities to be undertaken. However, it is anticipated that the minimum funding requirement for the integrated field operation will US$ 2.5 million.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

Responding to changing priorities within the region, IOM's focus in 1997 will be on implementation and adaptation of programmes that advance the voluntary return and reintegration of Bosnian refugees from abroad.

IOM, working in close collaboration with UNHCR, will continue to assist both sending and receiving states by coordinating the operational and logistical aspects of returns from outside the countries of the Former Yugoslavia. Recognising that the success of the return and reintegration process is dependent upon the absorption capacities of local communities, IOM will also continue to implement a capacity-building programme through the return of qualified nationals who are needed for priority reconstruction and rehabilitation projects. In the health sector and in order to contribute to the viability of health care systems in the context of large-scale returns, IOM will lend expertise to the Ministry of Health of Bosnia and Herzegovina through on-going provision of specialised medical training and technical support. Until the health care system is rehabilitated to the point it can provide critical specialised treatment locally, IOM will continue a small-scale medical evacuation programme with the assistance of receiving donor countries. Given the local and regional challenges provided by internal and external migration, IOM will also undertake technical cooperation programmes to strengthen government migration management systems within Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. IOM operational support within the region will be provided by IOM missions in Sarajevo, Zagreb, Belgrade and sub-offices in key areas of the Federation and Republika Srpska.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The IOM Programme for **"Reconstruction, Capacity Building and Development through the Return of Qualified Nationals (RQN) to Bosnia and Herzegovina"** is designed to facilitate the return of qualified/skilled nationals currently residing abroad to engage them actively in the reconstruction and development of Bosnia and Herzegovina. One thousand experts will either be placed in jobs identified by the government and international institutions as critical to the country's sustainable development plans or in jobs creating self-employment ventures. The project will enhance the infrastructure necessary to accommodate larger-scale returns. IOM has established ministry counterpart offices for direct coordination and identification of sector skill requirements; reached an agreement with UNV for the provision of National Volunteers to generate job offers; and will work in close coordination with the ILO, the World Bank, and NGOs involved in employment-generating schemes throughout the country.

IOM, in coordination with UNHCR, will continue to provide **Assistance for Voluntary Returns** by taking responsibility for coordinating the operational and logistical aspects of organised returns from host countries outside the region, including liaison, transport, documentation and transit arrangements. A Repatriation Working Group consisting of representatives from IOM, UNHCR, IFRC and the Ministry of Refugees and Migration meets regularly to coordinate return movements and refine operational procedures to prepare for anticipated larger repatriation movements from abroad.

IOM manages the **GRF,** which assists refugees who wish to return but who lack the financial means to do so and cannot avail themselves of financial assistance from their host country. Assistance to returning refugees includes coverage of transport costs, pocket money during travel, documentation, baggage allowance and overnight accommodation if required. While a contribution from the Italian Government allowed financial coverage for this type of return assistance in 1996, the balance of the GRF is currently inadequate to provide for an estimated 15,000 refugees who will require return assistance in 1997.

In order to assist in the rehabilitation of local health services in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IOM will continue the implementation of a programme for the temporary transfer of **International Medical Teams** to selected hospitals in the country. IOM, in coordination with local health authorities, WHO and donor countries, identifies a hospital unable to provide a critical service. Medical teams are then placed in the facility, bringing needed specialised equipment, to provide training and support. Upon the departure of each medical team, the specialised equipment is left with the hospital. Since the programme's inception in March 1996, a series of Italian Medical Teams continue to rotate through hospitals in Sarajevo and Mostar, providing training in the fields of hand micro-surgery, opthamology, intensive care, and microbiology. A Hungarian Medical Team, funded by Germany, has been installed in Brcko to provide training in Gastroenterology, Public Health, and Diagnostic Imaging. Based upon interest expressed by other donor countries, it is envisaged that an additional eight medical teams will be installed in 1997, with needs assessments currently under way in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Since 1992, over 1,800 patients have benefited from IOM's **Medical Evacuation Programme** through specialised pro-bono medical care received in 37 countries. During the war, priority was given to war-wounded and war-affected cases. Since the cessation of hostilities, the programme has focused on referrals of complex non-acute cases (e.g., children with congenital cardiac anomalies and treatable cancer patients) who cannot receive critical specialised treatment while local health services undergo restructuring and rehabilitation. In 1997, IOM, based on its 1996 experience, will provide medical personnel to screen and identify 100 such cases and coordinate operational support with IFOR to effect the evacuations to donor-provided facilities outside the region. As the capacities of the national health services increase, the programme will gradually be phased out.

Infrastructure deterioration and large-scale internal and external migration during the war have placed new burdens on government institutions which address migration issues. As refugee returns increase in 1997, pressures on the government's capacity to manage migration issues will increase. Through a **Technical Cooperation in Migration Management Programme**, IOM will continue to lend its expertise to the Republic Ministry of Refugees and Migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina to assist in the design and implementation of migration management systems, with the goal of upgrading government self-sufficiency in developing legislation, policy and procedures that appropriately address national and regional migration issues.

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA.

As a new State, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is in the process of designing appropriate state structures and establishing its constitutional practices, laws, and regulations. In that context, IOM has an agreement in principle with the Republic to implement a **Technical Cooperation in Migration Management (TCM) Programme** which is designed to upgrade the Republic's migration management system on both operational and policy making levels. The project objective is to strengthen the Republic's capacity to manage migration in harmony with both the requirements of a multi-ethnic national society and the migration regimes of EU countries. The IOM programme will be modeled on other IOM TCM programmes undertaken in Central and Eastern European States.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

PROGRAMME	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITES	US$
RQN	Reconstruction, capacity building and development through the return and reintegration of skilled nationals to Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,912,820
GRF	Transport and transit assistance to needy persons and medevac patients returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,100,000
International Medical Teams in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Provision of specialised training, treatment and surgery in Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,680,000
Medical evacuations outside the region	Transport of medical evacuees for pro bono treatment	939,805
TCM	TC and capacity building in design and implementation of migration management systems in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	499,779
	TC and capacity building in design and implementation of migration management systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina	514,000
Programme/Operations and Coordination Support	Staff, office, communications and general programme implementing expenses not covered under project costs	2,000,000
TOTAL		**25,646,404**

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

THE ILO

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) was established to set international labour standards, to improve working conditions, create employment and promote human rights. The ILO has also undertaken a diverse programme of technical assistance to member States. The ILO's objective through this programme is to create more jobs, in a climate of sound industrial relations, based on full respect for human rights and freedoms. Unique among international agencies, the ILO alone is tripartite: representatives of governments, worker and employers participate as equals in the work of the organisation.

The ILO has assisted many member States with social and economic reconstruction in the aftermath of war. Also, the ILO provides assistance to member States undergoing economic transition to a market economy. This has included exploratory work in other countries of former-Yugoslavia. However, these are not included in the Appeal for Humanitarian Assistance.

EMPLOYMENT NEEDS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The government intends to rebuild the economy on a market basis. Therefore, although US$1.8 billion have been pledged by donors for reconstruction and rehabilitation for 1996, the weakened central institutions must cope simultaneously with the economic transition, constrained local resources, and a legacy of tension and mistrust between the ethnic communities of the war-ravaged country. Following the outcome of the September 1996 national elections, and as a prerequisite of sustainable peace and development, there is a need to use all means for the emergency creation of jobs. Much emergency repair and reconstruction is required. The employment creation potential of this effort is one of the immediate ways in which resources can be channelled to families and skills learned, leading to a revival of economic activity.

Rebuilding the infrastructure and collapsed economy, and progress toward a market economy, will take longer than most people can afford to wait. Therefore, emergency programmes are required to place people in paid productive employment and contribute substantially to the rebuilding process. Immediate and measurable reduction in the high general level of unemployment will be decisive in motivating refugees to return to Bosnia and Herzegovina with realistic hopes of gainful employment.

New economic policies marked by the country's transition to a market economy and its structural adjustment are expected to have a favourable impact on long-term employment, but the Government is not waiting for privatization to increase economic activity, and is looking at various ways in which component parts of the larger social sector enterprises can be reactivated for modest financial outlay. Money in the form of credit is being made available for enterprise development, and intense efforts are being made to inform all likely beneficiaries of the options that are available to them. In this way, it is hoped that regional economic development and employment creation can proceed together.

Thus, the subsector is characterized by the immediate need for employment and income generation for the many unemployed persons, and by the long-term need for economic development, employment creation and skills development at all levels to ensure that labour market supply matches demand. Project activities within this subsector will form part of an integrated approach covering employment in the short, medium and long term, and together with training will contribute to rapid social and economic recovery, rebuilding infrastructure and providing incentives for enterprise development.

Proposals for an Employment Generation Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina, developed during UNDP-supported exploratory missions, were presented to the Second Donors' Conference, Brussels, April 12/13, 1996. In presenting the proposals, the ILO stated that it " regards the creation of new opportunities for stable employment as inseparable from the successful restoration of civilised economic and social life. As a prerequisite for sustained peace, and to ensure speedy reconstruction, there is an immediate need to create jobs".

The ILO Employment Generation Programme addresses both long-term reconstruction and emergency humanitarian needs. It consists of twelve specific proposals:

1) Establishment of Local Economic Development Agencies
2) Enhancement of Vocational Skills
3) Promotion of Employment through Small Enterprise Development
4) Job Creation through Labour-Intensive Reconstruction of Infrastructure
5) Training and Employment for Reintegration of Demobilised Soldiers
6) Promotion of Sustainable Employment for War-Affected Women
7) Emergency Reconstruction of the Social Protection System
8) Supplementary Emergency Employment Programme
9) Strengthening of Local Employment Services
10) Strengthening of Central and Local Labour Administration Support Services
11) Preparation and Enactment of a Labour Code Adapted to the Needs of a Market Economy, and
12) Integration of Disabled People in the Social and Economic Mainstream.

Utilising ILO's own resources, and also with donor support, an immediate start has been made in implementing several parts of the programme. However, the Supplementary Emergency Employment Programme (Proposal No 8), will address immediate humanitarian needs and is the basis for ILO participation in the Consolidated Appeal. Despite its evident priority, and the endorsement of the Prime Minister, adequate funds have not yet been secured.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

The project is designed initially to create 168,000 work/months of immediate employment in eight regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but its scope could readily be expanded to create more employment depending on the total of funds available. It would finance the wages of employed workers and returning refugees, which in turn would create productive and permanent employment in already existing and newly-created public and private enterprises. Immediate activities would concentrate on reconstruction and public works. The project would

enhance the vocational skills of employed workers by providing on-the-job and institutional vocational training as required. Also, the project initially would support a US$19.9 million Capital Trust Fund specifically to provide wages for the employees recruited, minimal assistance for materials purchase if not secured from other sources, training, and promotion of self-employment and enterprise development.

Priority public works undertaken by the project could include, but need not be confined to

* social services and juvenile care,
* urban renewal and town development,
* demolition and rehabilitation of war damaged enterprises,
* repair of environmental damage,
* re-cultivation of forests,
* preparation of damaged manufacturing facilities to attract new investments,
* clearing of war damage (in streets, surface and underground drainage systems, water supply pipes and the irrigation system),
* demolition and repair of war-destroyed houses affecting public safety,
* reconstruction of historical monuments,
* transfer of provisional graves to official cemeteries,
* cleaning streets,
* garbage removal,
* rehabilitation and cleaning of parks and public gardens,
* reconstruction of public buildings,
* repair of rural roads and urban streets,
* reconstruction of public libraries,
* repair and new construction of playing grounds for children, and
* promotion of sports facilities for everyone.

By the end of the project, approximately 14,000 persons from the most vulnerable groups (1,750 persons in each of eight selected development regions) would have entered employment, with a total of 168,000 work/months of paid employment. Employment companies and a significant number of small enterprises would have been created. A number of public works projects would have been completed and a viable part of the larger public enterprises, currently inactive, would have been reestablished and revitalized.

A large number of programme participants would have received market-oriented vocational training to help them secure permanent employment. This training would also have strengthened the work of the municipal service companies (Komunalnos/Komrads). In addition, a planning, management and monitoring system would be in place under the National Employment Office, and personnel would have been trained to provide assistance in project identification, development and implementation.

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAMME

The **direct beneficiaries** of the project would be the most vulnerable groups of the unemployed. Priority would be given to demobilized soldiers, refugees, IDPs, young people, widows and other victims of war, the unemployed or workers unpaid for more than six months in public enterprises, women and the disabled. The beneficiaries would only be entitled to take part in the programme if no alternative exists on the labour market. The **indirect beneficiaries** would be national and local employment offices, and local development agencies and municipalities would benefit because their institutional capacity would be enhanced. Private companies, existing or newly developed, would benefit because workers' wages would initially be subsidized.

Other beneficiaries include the municipal service companies who would be equipped to provide necessary public services. Where appropriate, and as requested by the municipalities, they would also be assisted in the out-sourcing and privatization of employment companies.

Public enterprises in transition to a market economy, especially in the steel, mining and textile industries, would benefit from the project because their workers' skills would be maintained, the larger enterprises, or their profitable branches, would be prepared for privatization, and environmental and physical reconstruction measures would be executed with workers not needed in primary production. Where appropriate, these workers also would benefit from the assistance given in the out-sourcing of service-oriented parts of the enterprise as private employment companies. International agencies would benefit from the programme because reconstruction projects could immediately be implemented with an improved industrial infrastructure, and suitable small-scale enterprises, with the necessary skilled labour force, would be provided at the local level.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Working through existing, revitalised, and new agencies as appropriate, the Emergency Employment proposals would provide, for an estimated US$1.1 million, a minimal management structure, operating procedures, and technical assistance. This would be supported by a donor-financed US$ 19.9 million Trust Fund. Budgets for both proposals are attached. Detailed implementation proposals and work-plans are available with the ILO Regional office for Europe, 1211 Geneva 22, or with the ILO Project Support Unit in Sarajevo.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

BUDGET ITEM	US$
Emergency Employment Programme	**1,138,000**
Project Personnel	785,000
Training	58,400
Equipment	257,700
Miscellaneous (reporting costs and sundries)	36,900
Project Trust Fund	**19,996,200**
Wages and overheads	14,116,200
Equipment costs	4,704,000
Qualification	1,176,000
GRAND TOTAL	**21,134,200**

ANNEX I.
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

INTRODUCTION

In 1994, UNFPA advocacy for human rights, including those concerning reproduction of various population groups, has enlarged its policy and its mandate to include reproductive health assistance in emergency situations and in post conflict rehabilitation periods. That same year UNFPA defined its policy and has opened up an Emergency Relief Operation (ERO) office based in Geneva.

Since then UNFPA and UNHCR have signed a Memorandum of Understanding. UNFPA for the last two years has brought assistance to an increasing number of countries with more than 17 emergency relief projects. Main activities consisted of developing a global comprehensive approach including: safe motherhood, family planning, prevention and treatment of reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted diseases, appropriate answers to sexual violence, and special care for adolescents.

Since 1995, UNFPA has supported several projects in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- a project on reproductive health approved for US$ 318,183, executed by Marie Stopes with a focus on planning services and information for displaced and refugees populations from Bosnia, Herzegovina and Croatia;

- a study (now completed) on maternal and neonatal health among displaced and refugees populations has been implemented by the International Center for Migration and Health from IOM (US$ 76,000);

- a project, just approved for a 1 year duration to improve RH care/family planning services for displaced and returnee women in Bosnia Herzegovina (jointly executed by MSI and UNFPA for US$251,790;

- an extension of the WHO executed project for six months period for a proposed budget US$ 114,200.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES FOR 1997

For the year to come, UNFPA will continue its activities for displaced persons and returnees in Bosnia Herzegovina by strengthening and expand its support to rehabilitation of the national Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Sprska reproductive health and family planning programme and services. In full cooperation with the Ministry of Health of both entities UNFPA will built on its past activities with WHO/EURO/SFP, IOM International Centre for Migration and Health, and MIS. UNFPA intends to facilitate the reconstruction care services in reproductive health for 1997.

In order to do so UNFPA will continue to use its own financial and technical resources in the framework of the UNFPA assistance to the Federation of Bosnia Herzegovina and Republika Sprska, though the assistance of the Country Support Team for UNFPA Europe and Arab States based in Amman, the UNFPA Technical Support Service regional team for Europe based in Copenhagen at the Unit SFP in WHO/EURO. But it will also request additional assistance from the international community to enlarge the scope of its own activities as outlined below.

The proposed project consist of support the reconstruction and modernisation of reproductive health/family planning services within the framework of the newly adopted primary health care policy by both entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The project will be implemented by the Ministries of Health of the Federation and Republika Srspka and UNFPA in 1997. The objective of the project will be to train 60 health professionals in reproductive health/FP service delivery and to upgrade the facilities of 1 maternity hospital and 5 first level referral centres thereby improving the availability of quality care in 6 cantons of Bosnia Herzegovina and 3 areas of RS. The total budget is estimated at US$ 1,666,600.

The main activities of this project will be the creation in nine areas an effective management infrastructure to support this essential element of care. Under the supervision and guidance of a regional coordinator specialised in Ob/Gyn, each canton will operate a team of three health professionals (an obstetrician, a general practitioner and a nurse midwife) who will train the cantonal health staff and supervise their activities. Facilities will be upgraded in 1 maternity hospital and five RH referral centres of each canton. Data collection will be facilitated by the provision of computers.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	**US$**
Personnel cost in nine cantons (two coordinators, 27 trainers, two secretaries, two chauffeurs)	235,200
Consultants	25,000
Training costs of nine fellows abroad and 540 staff in country	77,400
Repairs of nine maternities and 45 RH centres	157,500
Office and teaching equipment for one regional and nine cantonal sites	77,500
Vehicles for one regional and nine cantonal offices	182,000
Medical equipment and a 12 month supply stock for nine maternity hospitals and 45 RH centres	810,000
Operating expenses	102,000
TOTAL	**1,666,600**

ANNEX II.
COMMISSION FOR REAL PROPERTY CLAIMS OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

PURPOSE

The Commission for Real Property Claims of Displaced Persons and Refugees is established under Annex 7 of the Dayton Peace Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Commission is one of the principal civilian organs of the Dayton scheme. As the final arbiter of real property claims, the Commission's task is to work systematically through an enormous volume of property claims, preparing the legal basis for the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

The Commission is a multi-ethnic body, with both international and local members appointed by the parties to Annex 7. It has an initial five year mandate, and is fully independent from all Bosnian authorities.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina today, over two million people are forcibly dispossessed of their properties. The Commission is charged with restoring the integrity and legitimacy of the property law system. The Commission is an essential part of international efforts to reverse the massive population displacements which occurred during the war, and to restore a multi-ethnic society. The work of the Commission will contribute directly to the reestablishment of human rights and the rule of law, to the reconstruction of housing, the repatriation of refugees, and the establishment of a sound basis for the long-term economic development of the country.

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission's task is to receive and decide real property claims for as many as two million properties. The Commission has developed a sophisticated claim registration model, whereby claims are entered directly onto a computer database to maximise the accuracy of the data. This database will provide an essential management tool for ensuring that the Commission provides its services on an equitable basis to all claimants. It will also be essential to the efficient verification of property claims.

With its initial establishment budget, the Commission has begun registering claims in three regional offices in Lukavica, Mostar, and Sarajevo. At present, each of these regional offices has the capacity to register approximately 1,000 claims per month, and to make decisions concerning those claims where the claimant is able to provide formal property records in support of the claim. Over the coming twelve months, the Commission proposes to establish a further six regional offices in key population centres across Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to establish registration operations in other countries where substantial refugee populations are located, working in conjunction with host governments.

During the course of 1997, the Commission will expand its claims registration operations into countries where refugees are located. The Commission will be able to provide host governments with a comprehensive package of materials required to process claims, including specifically developed software which operates in multiple languages, the claim form, and comprehensive public information material. The Commission will look to host governments to provide the labour and other resources necessary to manage the physical collection of claims from refugee populations. The Commission will be able to assist these operations by providing training and technical support. Claims collected overseas will be transferred to the Commission database, and processed in exactly the same manner as claims within Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the majority of cases, claimants will not be able to provide the Commission with legal documents providing their title to the property. The Commission will therefore undertake the responsibility of locating and checking property records, and where these records are destroyed, finding alternatives means of verifying the claims. Over the course of 1997, the Commission will engage teams of local lawyers who will travel through Bosnia and Herzegovina working systematically through the available sources of evidence. The work of the Commission will contribute substantially to restoring the integrity of the property registration system, and providing a sound basis for a return to a fully domesticated property law system.

OUTCOMES

The Commission's mandate under the Dayton Agreement is to make decisions confirming the property rights of individual claimants. To ensure that successful claimants are able to gain secure possession of their property, the Commission will work together with both domestic authorities and international organisations to establish a comprehensive enforcement scheme. The Commission's aim is to strengthen rather than replace the domestic legal system. To that end, the Commission will seek so far as possible to have its decisions enforced through the mechanisms applicable to the decisions of local courts. However, when those mechanisms fail, the Commission will have to resort to assistance from other international organisations, both in political lobbying and direct enforcement.

By the end of December 1997, the Commission expects to have a substantial number of real property claims registered on its database. It will have issued decisions on all claims where the property records are intact and accessible. It will have undertaken a major research effort into property title across the country, beginning the task of resolving claims where property records are not available, and working to repair the property registration system.

BUDGET

The attached budget shows the non-recurrent establishment of the Commission's claim registration operations, which will be undertaken during the first half of 1997. It also indicates the annual operating expenditure of the regional offices and the claim verification operations.

The budget is based on 16 operating centres within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for the provision of assistance and technical support to host government in registering the claims of refugees. The operating centres within Bosnia and Herzegovina will have the capacity to send mobile teams to strategic locations, as required in order to maximise the access of displaced persons and refugees to the Commission.

BUDGET ITEM	VALUE (US$)	VALUE (US$)
Start up Costs		
Information Technology		
Personal computers (120 @ $4,000)	480,000	
Main server	300,000	
Purchase and development of network software	100,000	
Network hardware	50,000	
Spare parts and other equipment	100,000	
Communications equipment	180,000	**1,210,000**
Transportation		
Purchase of 4WF vehicles: (16 @ $28,000)	448,000	
Minibuses: (7 @ $40,000)	280,000	
Bus and truck leasing	240,000	**968,000**
Establishment of Regional Offices		
Purchase of furniture and office equipment	320,000	**320,000**
Sub-Total		**2,498,000**
Annual Operating Costs: Claims Registration and Verification		
International staff costs	700,000	
Local staff - registration operations	960,000	
Local staff - verification operations	540,000	
Commissioners' remuneration	504,000	
Communications	120,000	
Office supplies	75,000	
Rent and maintenance of offices	400,000	
Transport (fuel, maintenance, insurance)	140,000	
Travel expenses - international operations	150,000	
Media	80,000	
Printing of claims forms and other documents	80,000	**3,749,000**
Sub-Total		**3,749,000**
TOTAL		**6,247,000**

ANNEX III.
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF VOLUNTEER AGENCIES

OVERVIEW

The civil sector has developed substantially in recent years. The non-governmental organisations played a very important role during the war, as they continue to do during the transition period of non-war and normalization. Although some international NGOs working in the area of emergency aid are leaving the region, many are now promoting more development oriented programmes. In addition, new NGOs focussed on development problems are coming to Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate in rehabilitation.

National and local associations and non-governmental organisations are growing in number and they are very important to the sustainability of peace and the rehabilitation of the countries of the region. Peoples' civilian movements, and associations of refugees and internally displaced are developing. A conducive environment for them is essential and implementation of the Dayton Agreements (particularly annexes 6, 7 and 10) in regard to the role of NGOs has to be respected and implemented by all parties. National legislation that creates a regulatory environment that facilitates and promotes the growth of local NGOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a necessary prerequisite.

NGOs are attempting to support and to maintain humanitarian standards. The voice of the victims is still very weak, even if there are promising initiatives to unite them in various associations of refugees, internally displaced, mixed marriages, etc. A meeting of associations of refugees and displaced persons which took place in Sarajevo from 3 to 5 September, where refugees from all ethnic groups and from all over Bosnia and Herzegovina were represented was an important example of the potential of such multiethnic initiatives.

COORDINATION

The International Council of Voluntary Agencies's (ICVA) system for enhanced NGO collaboration and development in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia has as its main purpose to foster communication and cooperation among NGOs. In some places, multiethnic fora of NGOs are operating together with ICVA. The ICVA offices have facilitated a coherent NGO interface with the representation of common issues to IFOR, the Office of the High Representative, UNHCR, OSCE and other multinational institutions, the Governments and, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the cantonal and municipal governments. Empowerment and institution building for indigenous NGOs is another focus of this work. Services to NGOs (NGO Directories, e-mail, security etc. are expanding. For 1997, the ID-cards and number plates for NGOs is a new challenge. (NGOs are presently using UNHCR cards and number plates.) ICVA is consulting with UNHCR and the governments for the NGO community on this issue. UNHCR has been asked to extend the 31 December deadline in order to allow time for the development of a standard "NGO" plate, which would be recognized and respected by governmental authorities. Concerning UNHCR Blue Cards, ICVA has been

requested to development a model for a standard NGO identification card to facilitate easy identification of NGO staff by governbm,ent, the UN and military forces, among others.

The ECRE (European Council on Refugees and Exiles)/ICVA Reference Group on former Yugoslavia brings together international NGOs, national and local NGOs, active in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and NGOs assisting refugees in countries of asylum. The recent meeting in Tuzla, 21-22 October 1996, was the sixth and the largest meeting of the Group since its establishment at the beginning of 1995. It was the first one to take place in Bosnia. Around 150 participants attended the two-day meeting that focussed on the general political situation after the elections, on issues related to return of refugees and IDP's, property rights, the situation of refugees in countries of asylum, in particular the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Germany, the (legal) position and role of NGOs and cooperation among international and national and local NGOs.

The Reference Group considers the involvement of civil society in the realization of peace and stability of historic importance. Thus strengthening the role of civil society through international cooperation on the level of the civil society and in a continued collaboration with the international humanitarian support structure.

ECRE and ICVA see it as a priority to support the initiatives of the victims themselves to make their voice heard in the media and with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in countries of asylum and count on the firm support of UNHCR and the donor governments in this respect.

NGOs have a key role to play in a number of areas, including property rights, psycho-social problems and economic hardship, which are the crucial issues that form the obstacles to reconciliation, reconstruction and peace. NGOs are, in particular, concerned about the forces that exist at the different political levels that obstruct efforts to reshape civil society and to improve the conditions for a safe and dignified return of all displaced. These issues pose major challenges for national, local and international development and humanitarian organisations.

NGO CAPACITY BUILDING

A considerable development of the NGO sector has been seen in the region over the last period, and cooperation among local NGOs and between national and international NGOs has increased. However, the present situation requires increased and concerted efforts towards the creation of a more conducive environment for the NGO community to work in. It is important that donors give partnership and capacity building efforts a higher priority, thereby encouraging NGOs to focus on such programmes.

RECONSTRUCTION - NGO ROLE

One of the fundamental problems in Bosnia today is that the recovery and economic rehabilitation of the pre-war economy will take longer than the peace process can afford. This means that if people are to have an incentive to remain at peace - a peace dividend - and if refugees are to have an incentive to return home, interim economic rehabilitation which creates

large numbers of jobs and stimulates a demand for services must take place. NGOs with their experience in the former Yugoslavia over the last few years, their local offices, local staff, and access to communities in all parts of Bosnia, are in the best position to jump start this interim economic recovery. Indeed, many have already begun the process, although with minimal resources. From the NGO perspective, there are three excellent opportunities for stimulating the local economy and generating new jobs: housing reconstruction and related industries; factories which produce fungibles such as paper, books, pencils, bandages, hospital supplies - needed both to restart and to supply the social service sector; and, thirdly, the provision of jobs in the social service sector which allow essential social services to resume and to reach beyond the urban communities. Taken together, these three areas of investment can create the conditions of normalcy that, in the first instance, promote conditions of safe return for refugees and the internally displaced, i.e., housing, employment, and basic social services, and in the longer run can create the foundation and some demand for the products of a rehabilitated pre-war manufacturing sector.

Fundamentally, the central characteristic of the general NGO approach to the issues of shelter and reconstruction has been the integration of the community into all aspects of the reconstruction effort. And the broad definition of the community to include local authorities, local suppliers of materials, skilled workers, and the eventual inhabitants of the housing and their neighbours. An essential element of this approach is the availability locally of building materials.

In summary, the NGO community and the major donor governments must address a particular funding dilemma. On the one hand, the donors must recognize, as many now do, that government institutions and the big multilaterals may not really have the capacity to undertake important recovery projects with the necessary speed. Here, the international NGO community can be of assistance in resolving the paradox by supporting the efforts of national authorities in at least three ways: (i) in concert with relevant authorities, have direct involvement in project implementation; (ii) provide training services, etc., to those national authorities responsible for implementation; and (iii) through "twinning" activities, promote the capacity of local groups and organisations as well as indigenous NGOs.

PSYCHO-SOCIAL WORK

This reconstruction process needs to be undertaken within the frame of reference of a simultaneous building-up of capacity at the local level, and of the need for promoting the process of reconciliation, or at least mutual tolerance, in areas where reconstruction is implemented.

The present situation requires a redefinition and a refining of policies and activities of local and international NGOs active in the field of psycho-social assistance. The collective war trauma and the deplorable situation of certain affected groups require intensified and specialised attention. Among the groups that are in urgent need of long term assistance are the relatives of disappeared persons, rape and torture victims, separated families, mixed couples, demobilised soldiers and children.

In this context, NGOs have worked to encourage the media to highlight the consequences of traumas and to sensitize donors of ongoing needs and new requirements. NGOs warn of inappropriate solutions to the different needs of war victims and point out the possible harmful effects of confusing psycho-social projects with income-generating projects.

A national and international NGO network for exchange of expertise and experience is, more than ever, needed to meet the needs of those who are in the process of developing new initiatives to assist affected groups. The existing network should be used more intensively to link up the expertise of NGOs working in the region and in the countries of asylum. In this respect, it has been recommended that ECRE and ICVA investigate the possibility of providing an overview of existing services in the psycho-social field that could be consulted by the psycho-social network and those who consider returning to the region.

THE POSITION AND ROLE OF WOMEN

Many NGOs have noted the necessity of a greater involvement of women in a number of sectors of society, such as the different political levels, the economic sector and the NGO sector. There is an urgent need for more attention being paid to the fact that women take the largest part of care for, and assistance to war victims as well as for gender-related problems and issues. More support is needed for the establishment of women's fora and associations, in particular in those areas where women have suffered most of the consequences of the war. Women's organisations should be supported in their efforts to establish closer links with each other as well as with those institutions that can assist in the care of the victims of war.

In order to strengthen women's initiatives, women need greater access to information, education, training and employment opportunities. Special programmes of credit schemes for small scale business, including the agricultural sector, should be directed at women in particular.

RECONCILIATION

Reconciliation efforts are part of many NGO programmes. For ICVA and many other NGOs, the starting point is to bring people together working for common projects. The multiethnic NGO Fora of local NGOs now works to identify and develop concrete collaborative initiatives. There is critical need for greater "space" for local NGOs to meet, share experiences, and network.

RETURN

In the voluntary return process, it is critical to involve the civil sector. Realistic solutions and compromises have to be made on many issues. NGOs, especially the local non-governmental organisations, provide important networks which can assist the returnees. The ICVA offices in the region serve to facilitate for NGOs and authorities in asylum countries to easily communicate with and find relevant NGOs or associations that can assist the returnees. This service needs to be supported and expanded in 1997.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Budget Item	US$
NGO services/coordination	201,000
NGO Information/Directory, Database	165,000
NGO Institution/Capacity Building/Training/Support of local structures	166,000
Advocacy/liaison with asylum countries	64,000
TOTAL	**596,000**

ANNEX IV.
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Between January and September 1996, the ICRC:

- Supervised the release of some 1,100 prisoners held in connection with the Bosnian conflict
- Visited nearly 1,700 detainees held in connection with the conflict or for other reasons
- Collected and submitted some 15,000 tracing requests to the tripartite working group on Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Handled some 370,000 Red Cross messages
- Reunited 660 people, including former detainees, with their families
- Restored food security to some 200,000 families by providing them with 1,780 MTs of potato, vegetable and corn seed and preservation kits
- Distributed 2,700 MTs of food and 2,000 MTs of other supplies to some 200,000 vulnerable beneficiaries

MAJOR ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 1997

Protection/Tracing

Detainees and minorities

- continue to visit detainees still held in connection with the past conflicts, the present situation and for reasons of state security, monitor their conditions of detention and treatment; if necessary, improve cooperation with the detaining authorities, and provide material assistance as needed;
- as before, monitor the situation of minorities and vulnerable groups (and particularly the Serb population in the former Sectors in Croatia and the former autonomists in the Velika Kladusa area) in the course of other ICRC activities, and intercede with the authorities at the appropriate level if necessary.

Search for the missing and restoration of family links

- obtain the cooperation of the parties concerned in tracing people who remain unaccounted for; in the context of the Bosnian conflict, step up efforts to obtain replies from the parties and information from the population by ensuring increased cooperation of local authorities; enable th e parties to provide answers by giving financial and technical assistance, devising new ways of facilitating the search (e.g., by issuing a publication grouping the people sought by the context in which they went missing), and carrying out more active tracing work at the local level;

- inform families of the results of their tracing requests and ensure counselling and psychological and social follow-up by competent organisations;

- maintain the Red Cross message network wherever necessary, and encourage the local Red Cross to offer this service to minority groups;

- wherever necessary, continue to reunite families according to humanitarian criteria.

Dissemination/information

- spread knowledge of the basic humanitarian rules and the red cross emblem and promote respect for them by initiating or stepping up training programmes for all armed forces in the region;

- in cooperation with the local Red Cross branches, expand the programmes aimed at increasing mine awareness and promoting humanitarian values, including the development of programmes for schools;

- continue to network with local, national and international media and make ICRC and Red Cross activities known to as wide an audience as possible.

Health activities

- continue current assistance programmes for the first nine months of the year with a view to handing these responsibilities over to the authorities concerned or to other organisations; monitor the water, electricity and fuel supply situation in the main health facilities and refer problems to the appropriate authority;

- conduct medical activities for detainees;

- continue to monitor developments and identify projects for the physical and mental rehabilitation of victims that might be initiated by the ICRC and/or proposed to National Societies in the form of project delegations and bilateral projects;

- remain prepared to respond to emergencies requiring water and sanitation operations by keeping adequate contingency stocks and offering technical advice and material support to local institutions and small communities; as before, in close cooperation with other organisations, ensure adequate maintenance of water supply systems.

Relief activities

- remain prepared to respond to urgent needs resulting from the past conflict and the period of transition to peace, or the transfer of power in eastern Slavonia, in cooperation with other providers of humanitarian aid; implement programmes for vulnerable groups and minorities and conduct seed distribution programmes for families, enabling them to regain a measure of self-sufficiency; strengthen the operational capacity of the local Red Cross, enabling it to play a key role in rebuilding the social network in Bosnia and Herzegovina and eastern Slavonia.

Cooperation with the National Societies

National and local Red Cross organisations

- jointly with the Federation, promote and support the establishment and recognition of the Red Cross of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and encourage cooperation between the local branches so as to enable them to function as a united, impartial and independent network regardless of ethnic considerations;

- continue cooperation in the fields of tracing, relief and dissemination, including the provision of material support and training; set up a volunteer network, develop further cooperation with local Red Cross branches and promote their autonomy by supporting community-relevant, income-generating projects.

Participating National Societies

- further develop cooperation with participating National Societies, extend the scope of bilateral projects and project delegations to include support for social and medical institutions caring for the most vulnerable in post-conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina, encourage their involvement in ICRC activities and in joint projects with local Red Cross branches, and support their efforts to enhance the visibility of international Red Cross operations in the media.

Partnership with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

- in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding with the Federation, continue to share and coordinate tasks;

- support the Federation's programme aimed at building the capacity of local Red Cross branches and promoting volunteer recruitment and training.

PS : The ICRC emergency appeal for all its planned field operations in 1997 will come out in December 1996.

ANNEX V.
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

1997 APPEAL FOR FORMER YUGOSLAVIA:

REPATRIATION, EMERGENCY AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR

CHF 45,800,000

TO ASSIST

736,000 BENEFICIARIES

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - CHF20,200,000 FOR 300,000 BENEFICIARIES

As the only locally-based humanitarian organisation operating throughout both entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Red Cross structures are uniquely positioned to contribute towards the process of reconciliation at community level and the emergence of a civil society. This network of more than 160 branches and 4,000 volunteers, reaching into almost every community in the state, is supported by International Federation delegations in Pale and Sarajevo with field delegates based in Banja Luka, Bihac, Bijelina, Mostar, Pale, Tuzla, Travnik, Trebinje and Zenica. All of the International Federation's programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997 are flexible and inter-related to respond to the complex problems of reconciliation, repatriation, reconstruction and development needed to help rebuild the country. They are concentrated on two key programmes areas: Repatriation/Rehabilitation and Development.

The International Federation's *Repatriation and Rehabilitation Programmes* are already supporting local capacities for repatriation and returnee needs, and these will be expanded in 1997 through: the production of a refugee return information booklet (which first appeared in December 1996); the establishment of home care centres and visits by home care teams to provide over 30,000 monthly visits to the most vulnerable members of the community; the provision of secondary medical assistance to 30,000 beneficiaries; the formation of 36 mobile technical teams which will provide essential basic housing services to more than 52,000 elderly beneficiaries; the creation of a tools library, providing 1,500 tool kits to help returnees repair their homes; and the establishment of a CHF 2,000,000 fund for emergency repatriation needs.

The International Federation's *Development Programmes* are designed to increase or improve the aid delivery capacity and management competence of the local Red Cross structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as promoting support for traditional Red Cross community activities such as first aid, blood donor recruitment and health education.

While international attention and donor funding is increasingly concentrated on Bonia and Herzegovina, the Federation is extremely concerned at the collapse of support for the still essential refugee maintenance programmes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia.

While this has forced the Federation to reduce programme investments in these countries, it will increase its advocacy for 'the forgotten' vulnerable people there.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA - CHF 13,000,000 FOR 430,000 BENEFICIARIES

The support and integration of over half a million refugees is placing a massive burden on a country already facing the enormous challenge of recovering from the effects of international sanctions whilst also embarking on the transition to a fully-fledged market economy. A third of the population is estimated to be living below the poverty line, with another third close to it. Repatriation is not a viable option for the vast majority of Serb refugees displaced by the war, yet the prospects for official reintegration within The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia — which is the desire of most refugees — are still unclear. Many are living with host families whose own resources have been completely exhausted in supporting them for years.

Yet the collapse in donor funding has forced the Federation to end its assistance to the YRC's Soup Kitchen programme — which provides 31,000 of the poorest refugees and social cases with their only hot meal of the day — at the end of the present winter, though it will attempt to set up a replacement scheme of some kind. In 1997, distributions of hygiene supplies will be targeted primarily to 11,500 mothers and babies, and 30,000 elderly people, though bulk supplies of selected items to 250,000 vulnerable refugees will also be made.

Federation support for the highly successful Yugoslav Red Cross Social Welfare programme has been drastically curtailed, even though the need for psycho-social support for refugees still unable to integrate is actually rising. Other community care programmes will be launched or extended, however, including those for first aid, prevention of drug abuse amongst young people and blood mobilisation.

Another area of special concern within FR Yugoslavia is the province of Kosovo — by far the poorest in the country — which hosts refugees and where social cases are amongst the most vulnerable in the entire country. The Federation intends to expand its programmes in Kosovo, working closely with both the YRC and activists within the Albanian community.

These activities will be achieved in close cooperation with the 212 branches of the Yugoslav Red Cross (YRC), which continues to provide the largest, most effective humanitarian action network in the country, utilising 650 paid staff and over 10,000 volunteers nationwide to provide a sophisticated distribution system that has become the channel for the bulk of external humanitarian aid to refugees and social cases in The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (from UNHCR, ECHO, WFP, etc).

CROATIA - CHF 12,600,000 FOR 76,000 BENEFICIARIES

In Croatia, 350,000 refugees and internally displaced remain in considerable need, and as in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Federation will continue to supply the most vulnerable (2,400 mothers and children and 36,000 elderly) with vital hygiene assistance. Selected repatriation and returnee assistance for children and chronically ill returnees will take place.

In addition, 14,000 elderly remainees in the Former Sectors North and South have been kept alive by the Federation operations there - and this vital programme will be sustained in 1997 until the Croatian Red Cross (CRC) can effectively take them over.

The CRC will also take over the management of the camps for 6,000 refugees and displaced from the Federation, though external Red Cross support for these camps will be maintained throughout 1997. Secondary medical assistance for 1,000 disabled and/or elderly refugees and internally displaced will continue in 1997.

Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium will be a major focus of Federation operations, given its unique situation and the likelihood that the present control by the United Nations' administration (UNTAES) will be handed over to Croatian authorities sometime in 1997. The Federation's programmes reflect the need both for reconstruction and rehabilitation initiatives, and emergency preparedness in the event of an exodus by some of the 165,000 Serbs living in the area. They support the most vulnerable sections of the existing population (the elderly through the home care and institutional construction programme); promote the physical reconstruction of the area's infrastructure (water well and sanitation programme); develop reconciliation between the two communities of Serbs and Croats (through organised family meetings); and prepare contingency plans in the event of a future emergency.

ANNEX VI.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOR	UNHCR Areas of Responsibility
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
ASP	UNESCO's Associated Schools Project
BFHI	UNICEF's Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative
BLU	WFP's Bosnian Logistics Unit
BWI	Bosnian Women's Initiative
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (NGO)
CBR	Community-based Rehabilitation
CDD	Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases
CDI	Sarajevo City Development Institute
CEDC	Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances
COR	Republika Srpska's Commissioner for Refugees and IDPs
CRS	Catholic Relief Services (NGO)
DHA	Department of Humanitarian Affairs
DPA	Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	Department of Peace-Keeping Operations
DRC	Danish Refugee Council (NGO)
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EPI	UNICEF's Extended Programme of Immunisation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GRF	General Return Fund
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (NGO)
HI	Handicap International (NGO)
HPB	High Protein Biscuits
HIS	Health Information System

ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IDD	Iodine-Deficiency Diseases
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEBL	Inter-Entity Boundary Lines
IFOR	Implementation Forces
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Office
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMG	International Management Group
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPTF	United Nations International Police Task Force
IRC	International Rescue Committee (NGO)
JIC	Joint Implementation Committee
MAC	UN Mine Action Centre
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPDL	Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad (NGO)
MRC	Macedonian Red Cross
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHE	Public Health Engineering
PHI	Public Health Institutes
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
RIR	Repatriation Information Report
RQN	IOM's Programme for "Reconstruction, Capacity Building and Development through the Return of Qualified Nationals to Bosnia and Herzegovina
SEA	Scottish European Aid
SG	Secretary-General
SRSA	Swedish Rescue Services Agency
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary General
STD	Sexually-Transmitted Disease
TB	Tuberculosis
TCM	IOM's Technical Cooperation in Migration Management Programme
TCOR	FAO/Special Relief Operations Service
THW	Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk
TRA	Target Return Areas

UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief (NGO)
UNDDSMS	UN Department for Development Support and Management Services
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
UNPREDEP	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNTAES	United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srijem
UNVTF	United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Demining
USG	Under-Secretary-General
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YRC	Yugoslav Red Cross
ZOS	Zones of Security

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Printed in Switzerland
GE.96-03304-November 1996-2,000